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QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

The central idea in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne of England, which was held in London on Tuesday, June 22, appears to have been the illustration of England's imperial position and aspirations. Next to the Queen, the Colonial troopers and the imperial service troops from India carried off the honors of the day. They were placed in the vanguard apart from the royal procession, and thus had the advantage of coming upon the scene before eyes were weary watching its ever-varying length or voices had grown hoarse with cheering. One other advantage the Colonials had was that they were personally led by the most popular General in the British Army, Lord Roberts. "Bobs," as the populace called him, rode the white Arab steed that has borne him unharmed in many glorious marches and triumphant fights. It is getting old now, but "Bobs" loves it as a comrade-in-arms, and insisted that it would never survive the neglect if it were left out of the business of the day. The breast of the hero of Candahar was ablaze with medals, a distinction he shared with other soldiers of his standing, notably Lord Wolseley; but only "Bobs" charger wore a war medal round its neck—a distinction conferred upon it by the hand of the Queen herself.

The whole Almanach de Gotha on wheels or on horseback was there. The chivalry of the world was greeted with interest and admiration, the Prussian silver eagle, the French, Spanish and Italian kepi, and, intermingled, the graceful bearing of the East from Turkey and Persia to distant Hindostan. All these were there, but the thunders of applause were reserved for the dazzling group of Indian officers, who represent the imperial idea of which the Empress-Queen is the living embodiment.

The impression this dazzling display had upon the populace is illustrated by a remark of one man who, after attentively observing the amazing array of foreign princes in gorgeous uniform, exclaimed: "Well, the Alhambra couldn't have done better."

The parade was a triumph of military organization and police precaution, and, with five millions of people crowding the streets of London, no accident of any consequence occurred. Every detail had been studied as closely as though the parade were a military campaign; every dangerous point had been guarded by cavalry or wooden gates, and every risk of a sudden rush or panic had been forestalled.

In a dispatch to the Press Publishing Company, New York, Nelson A. Miles, Major General Commanding the U. S. A., says: "I did not notice the slightest display of disorderly conduct or ill-manners on the part of that gigantic crowd. From start to finish the police regulations were excellently planned and perfectly carried out. While the government of the police was positive, yet their conduct was most creditable and patient. They seemed to be on the best of terms with the populace. The police were unarmed. I certainly saw no weapon of any kind used, but, of course, they had a large body of armed men to call upon along the route in case of anything like a riot. Their authority was respected with intelligence and I might say with even gentlemanly feeling on the part of the crowd."

General Miles further says: "The Colonial troops looked very fine indeed, and appear to be a highly serviceable body of men. Their uniform is very well suited for military service. It is of plain color, not very distinguishable at a distance, and well contrived for campaigning. Their horse equipment was of a high order. They were in fact mounted on as fine a body of horses as I have ever seen. I noticed particularly the quick, active movements of the Indian troops. They were supple as panthers, tall, slender, sinewy, muscular, and altogether fine specimens of physical strength. I cannot help thinking it a great fact that England should have been able to assemble such a representative body of men from all corners of the globe, owing allegiance to her sway, of most diverse races, yet loyal to her government and her empire. The volunteers, too, seemed an admirably disciplined body of men, and I could not help noticing that they were largely men of good class, very intelligent in carrying out their orders."

The official list of the British troops ordered to be in London on Jubilee Day shows that they numbered 46,061 men and 5,715 horses, with 108 guns. So large a force has never before been under arms in London. There were seven regiments of cavalry, eighteen battalions of infantry, nine battalions of militia, and E, J and T batteries Royal Horse Artillery; 12th, 18th, 38th, 56th and 62d Batteries Field Artillery; 1st and 2d Field Park, A and B Troops Bridging Battalion, 1st Division Telegraph Battalion, 17th, 23d, 37th and 38th Field Companies, balloon section, Royal Engineers, and the entire Brigade of Foot Guards as at present constituted, comprising seven battalions of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards. Also 13 transport and supply companies of the Army Service Corps, three companies of the Medical Staff Corps, and three companies Army Ordnance Corps. The division was under the command of the Duke of Connaught. By the special desire of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Captain Oswald Ames, 2d Life Guards, the tallest officer in the British Army, lead the procession on Jubilee Day.

The royal procession proper followed in the rear of the military procession. First came the aides-de-camp to the Queen, including nine naval aids. Then came the Lord Lieutenant of London, the Duke of Westminster, followed by a glittering cavalcade of officers, the headquarters staff. Next came three officers of the auxiliary forces in attendance on the Prince of Wales, followed by equestrians, gentlemen in waiting and military attachés, foreign naval and military attachés; then a deputation

from the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, splendid looking men. The equestrians were one hundred in number. The naval and military attachés were in alphabetical order, beginning with Austria and ending with the United States, followed by General Nelson A. Miles, representing the United States Army, and General Legron, representing President Faure.

The officers of the Imperial Service troops from India, in uniforms showing a mixture of the English regular army and native dress, were brilliant to a degree not to be witnessed outside of countries where barbaric splendor and ingenuity in embroidery are the rule. They were swarthy featured fellows, mostly bearded, wearing a rare collection of wondrously twisted turbans. Their tunics, or "kurtas" were of scarlet or blue or white or green, laced and interlaced with gold or silver. Many wore broad sashes or "kammerbands" in radiant colors, and most of them white breeches with Napoleon boots; many also wore massive gold earrings with enormous stones, while some wore, in addition, gold anklets ablaze with sapphires and emeralds.

Then came the Special Envoys, in landaus. In the first carriage were the representatives of Costa Rica, Chili and Greece; in the second those of Paraguay, Peru, Serbia and Central America; in the third those of Mexico, Uruguay, Guatemala and Brazil; in the fourth those of China, Belgium and Holland and the Papal Envoy; in the fifth, the Envoys of the United States, France and Spain. A cheer broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again, as Her Majesty's carriage approached. The famous eight Hanoverian creams, with long tails, white, cold, almost fish like eyes and pink noses, their manes richly woven with ribbons of royal blue, were now passing. Sovereign and Middachten first, then Monarch and Majestic, Emperor and Amarongen, and at the wheels the finest pair, Oeco and King George—this pair standing 16.2 hands. Gorgeous they looked in their new state harness, saddle cloth of royal blue velvet, with rich fringes of bullion, the leather work red morocco above and blue morocco beneath, glittering everywhere with the royal arms, the lion, the unicorn, the crown in gold. Each of the Hanoverians was led by a "walking man" in the royal livery and a huntsman's black velvet cap. The liveries of the postilions were in keeping with the harness. Beside the Queen sat the Princess of Wales, while the Princess Christian sat opposite Her Majesty. On the left of Her Majesty rode H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, on the right H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the general officer commanding.

Describing the scene upon the arrival of the Queen at St. Paul's Churchyard, Mr. G. W. Stevens says:

"We all leaped up. Cheers broke into screams, and the enthusiasm swelled to delirium. The sun, watery until now, shone out suddenly, clear and dry, and there and there was a little, plain, flushed old lady, all in black, with a silver streak under her black bonnet, and with a simple white sunshade, sitting quite still, with the corners of her mouth drawn tight, as if she was trying not to cry. But that old lady was the Queen, and you knew it. You did not want to look at the glittering uniforms now, nor yet at the bright gowns and young faces in the carriages, nor yet at the stately princes, though by now all these were ranged in a half circle round her. You could not look at anybody but the Queen, so very quiet, so very grave, so very punctual, and so unmistakably every inch a lady and a queen. It was almost pathetic, if you will, that small, black figure in the middle of these shining cavaliers, this great army, this roaring multitude, but it was also very glorious.

"All stood, and the choir sang the 'Te Deum.' Next rose up a melodious voice intoning prayers. The Queen bowed her head and then the whole choir and the company outside the cathedral and the whole company in the stands, at the windows, on the housetops, and away down the street, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the One Hundredth Psalm, 'Come ye Before Him and Rejoice.' The Queen's lips were tight, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'Three cheers for the Queen' and the Dean, pious man, was wildly waving that wonderful crimson cap, and the pillars and roofs were ringing as if they must come down. Then 'God Save the Queen,' a lusty peal till you felt drowned in sound."

By a notable coincidence, through the glittering length of the cavalcade, only two figures were plainly dressed in black; one was the Queen of England, Empress of India, the other the Special Ambassador of the United States. There was glorious weather for an imperial fête of stupendous magnitude and unexampled brilliancy.

On Wednesday, the day following the grand pageant, there were brief formalities at Westminster, the two houses meeting, and the formal announcement being made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that the Queen would be pleased to receive the two houses. The Lords and Commons then proceeded to the palace. There they assembled in the chamber adjoining the ballroom, and, after a brief delay, the doors were thrown open and the announcement was made that the Queen was prepared to give them audience. Thereupon the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons advanced side by side, each followed by the members of his own house. The Lord Chancellor knelt before the Queen, read the address while there on his knees, and handed it to Victoria.

After the Parliamentary ceremony, the Queen received in the same manner the Majors and Provosts of provinces and Chairmen of County Councils, who afterwards were entertained at a luncheon in the palace.

The Queen returned to Windsor in the afternoon and the final episode was at the castle gates, where the ad-

resses from the Windsor bodies were received. As the Queen's carriage appeared at the entrance to her home the national anthem was chanted in welcome by three hundred voices. The festivities were brought to an end by an illumination of the palace.

All the London newspapers, from the "Times" downward express the greatest gratification at the kindly comments of the American newspapers on the Queen's jubilee, and at the full accounts of the celebration contained in the newspapers of the United States.

At Portsmouth the ships were illuminated at night, with yardarm, masthead, and bow and stern groups of electric lights, and several series of 16-candle power electric lamps in lines fore and aft and athwartships, and from truck to waterline colored lights of all descriptions. The cost of the decorations is estimated at \$50,000.

On Nov. 24, 1588, Queen Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks for the victory over the Spanish Armada, and the captured banners were suspended in the cathedral. Queen Anne on Nov. 12, 1702, went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the destruction of the Spanish galleons at Vigo by Sir George Rooke. On Dec. 19, 1797, George III. returned thanks at St. Paul's for the three great naval victories gained by Lords Howe, St. Vincent and Duncan. At the close of the first lesson a naval procession was formed, headed by the British Admirals with the colors taken in the several actions. The authorities at the cathedral do not appear to have taken much care of their precious charge, for these flags, like those taken from the ships of the Spanish Armada, have long since disappeared.

The New York papers have exhausted themselves in describing the splendid scene in London and in this brief account we have made free use of their reports to which many able pens have contributed, including the special reports in the "Herald," "Sun," "World," and "Tribune."

TIMBER AND STONE FOR DRY DOCKS.

The New York "Herald" raises the question as to the durability of wooden docks and their relative economy as compared with stone docks. Referring to past experiences to determine this question we find that the granite dock at the New York Navy Yard required about ten years for its construction, while the Simpson timber dock alongside of it was turned over to the Navy Department within 27 months from the time the contract was entered into. The granite dry dock at Norfolk Navy Yard required over nine years to build, while the timber dry dock, another one of the Simpson Company's, by the way, was completed within less than two years. As all of these docks, stone and wood alike, were built under precisely similar conditions as to strata, and surroundings, they are fair illustrations on the point of time required for construction.

The New York dock is of the following dimensions: Length on top, 350 feet; width, 90 feet; width on bottom, 30 feet; width at entrance, 68 feet; depth of sill below H. W., 26 feet. It cost \$2,003,498.61. In 1888 it was found that the action of frost had so opened the joints that it leaked like a sieve and \$125,000 was expended in repairs during that and the following year. The timber dry dock built upon the Simpson system at the same yard and not a stone's throw away from the stone dock just mentioned, having a length on top of 500 feet, a width of 130 feet and 4 inches on top, a width of 50 feet on bottom, 85 feet at the entrance and 25 feet 6 inches draft over the sill at mean high water cost the United States \$565,892.63.

It is true that the contractors for the last mentioned dock have been prosecuting a claim against the United States for a large additional sum of money, but if it is ever paid that sum added to the amount just named will be less than one-fourth of the cost of the stone dock at the same yard.

The cost of operating a timber dry dock is less than that for operating a stone dock. A vessel may be stored with greater ease, more rapidly hauled by fewer men than in the case of a stone dock. The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm, a ship of 10,000 tons burden, was not long ago docked at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., with a force of eight men. Frequently two vessels are docked at the same time with the same force—eight men. The Messrs. Cramp & Sons estimate the cost of docking a ship in their Simpson dock at \$21.68. The force employed to operate the stone docks at navy yards of Norfolk and Brooklyn is between 30 and 40 men. Of their Simpson dock the Messrs. Cramp said, after it had been in use six years: "We can assert with confidence that our first impressions of the superiority of wood over stone were more than realized. Our actual repairs to the dock proper with the caisson have been little or nothing. So far there have been no manifestations of decay in the upper part, where we supposed there would have been before this. We are satisfied now that there will be comparatively nothing in the way of decay above for twenty years, and below for a very much longer period of time. One of the two timber dry docks at East Boston, Mass., has been in constant use for nearly fifty years and is as serviceable to-day as when first opened. About fourteen years ago a board of U. S. Navy officers reported in part as follows upon the dock at East Boston: 'The relative yearly cost of repairs of these Simpson docks as now constructed and the ordinary stone docks, in our opinion, would be in favor of timber docks, especially above the frost line.' Frost does not affect timber dry docks, nor are they, in northern waters, injured by the torpedo.

As to the relative stability of stone and timber dry docks, it may be pointed out that both rest on the same foundations, i. e., piles driven into the earth. The

weight of the timber upper structure is of little consequence, but that of the granite is enormous. Take, for instance, the Simpson timber dry dock and the granite dry dock at New York Navy Yard. The piles in the former have to support only 1,800 tons of timber and 2,200 tons of concrete, while those of the latter have a load amounting to 51,000 tons of granite and 11,000 tons of concrete to carry. This gives a total excess of supporting power in the stone dock as constructed at the U. S. Navy Yard, New York, of 30,812 net tons and that of the Simpson dock alongside of it, 121,793 net tons. If we use the Simpson dock for illustration it is only because all of the successful wood dry docks, fifteen in number, (fourteen in the United States and one in Newfoundland) were built by the Simpsons' father and son.

The Ellide, a steam launch owned by E. Burgess Warren, of Philadelphia, and designed by Charles D. Mosher, now lays claim to the world's record by covering a measured mile on the Hudson, under forced draught, in 1 minute and 38 seconds. This is at the rate of over 36½ miles an hour, and eclipses the speed record of the Turbinia, recently made in Europe. The trial was made down stream in about slack water, with a light breeze blowing from northwest by north. This run was a preliminary one, and the boat carried 22 passengers. The contract called for a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour, but if, on her official trial trip, which is scheduled for about a week hence, she is as fast as she has proved already, the Philadelphia yachtsman will pay quite a snug bonus on the contract price, it being in the agreement that he was to pay \$1,000 per mile for every mile in excess of thirty which the Ellide could make in an hour. The Ellide is 80 feet long, 8 feet 4 inches beam, and has a draught of 3 feet 6 inches. The boat is of composite construction, the planking being of double skin mahogany. All the fastenings are composed of Tobin bronze bolts. Her frames and scantlings are entirely of steel. She is subdivided by five steel bulkheads into five watertight compartments, and is also supplied with a number of copper air tanks. She is fitted with a patent quadruple expansion engine having cylinders 9 inches, 13 inches, 18 inches, and 24 inches, by a 10-inch stroke. Aside from the main propelling engines there is an inboard surface condenser, also six special designed engines for running the feed pumps, air pumps, circulating pump, etc. The boiler is of the water tube type, its casing being of polished brass. It consists of two steam drums placed over two water drums and connected together by a great number of solid drawn steel tubes, so arranged that the gases pass twice the length of the boiler among the tubes before entering the stack, thus practically absorbing all the heat from the gases of combustion. The boiler is subdivided into two independent sections, so in case a tube should give out in either section the boat can still be run by the remaining section, or half boiler power. There is also provided two powerful ejectors for pumping out the bilge. A correspondent of the "Sun," describing the trial, says: "During the run the water passing out from under the stern of the launch seemed to spread out like a fan, even when she was at her highest speed, and it continued to lay absolutely level, with scarcely more wake than a naphtha launch would create. The course over which the phenomenal record was made has been surveyed and sworn to by J. B. Demorest, of Nyack, and attested by W. J. Carpenter, an expert in the employ of A. L. Barber, formerly owner of the noted yacht Sapphire. The Ellide, as well as all her machinery in every detail, was designed and constructed by Charles D. Mosher. A glance in the engine room is somewhat startling when one compares the usual slow-moving machinery with that of the new craft. During the trial at her greatest speed her boilers were under a pressure of 250 pounds of steam, and her propeller made 650 revolutions a minute, while the auxiliary engines were traveling much faster."

A correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" calls attention to the fact that the excellent spirit of the Turks, is maintained largely "by the national songs inspiring the self-confidence which proved the mother of victory. The Albanian singing during the flank attack indeed contributed not a little to the panic of the Greeks. In France, Germany, and Russia a soldier who can cheer his company on the march or in bivouac by singing, recitation, or otherwise is held to be rendering great service, and often accorded a bandsman's privileges. There is consequently but little difficulty in getting a man to start or lead a song with a good chorus." Another correspondent ascribes the revolt of the Greek forces to the deficiencies of the open order formation. That is to say, if the newspapers state correctly, that the "supports" and even the "main body," seeing the "fighting line" to waver thought they were retreating and so far "conformed" to their movements, that they fell back too, and that in a more hasty manner and in spite of orders to reinforce, until the retreat became a flight. He says: "I need not point out that under the old system the drawing in of a line of skirmishers would not have so affected the main body or first line. I have always thought the present formation too extended for infantry, I might say too scattered in both directions, too elaborate, and too much dependent for its efficacy upon mathematical, or at least parade-ground accuracy, and I am not alone in my opinion. I consider it too extended because the men of any individual command are quite separated and the command disintegrated. I need not point out the loss of control, as well as the loss of force which follows. It is also in my humble opinion (and I have seen its working), too elaborate for the ordinary private soldier to carry out.

He has not sufficient knowledge of distances, nor is he sufficiently self-controlled and alert to keep his relative position even on a field day, certainly not in action. On the other hand, few will dispute the accession of confidence which the soldier gains from fighting in a closer order. But I was not prepared, I must admit, and it could scarcely have entered into the imagination to conceive, the defeat of the extended formation which this war has brought to light, viz., the liability to mistake the movement of the fighting line—this is the allegation—on the part of their supports and to become infected with fear in consequence. The noise and smoke and dust, it need hardly be said, are very important factors in putting an extended command 'out of hand.' Of course, I am treating of general actions and large bodies of men."

At a meeting of the executive council of the U. S. Infantry Society, at Fort Leavenworth, it was resolved that a prize, consisting of one hundred dollars in cash and a gold medal, be offered annually by the Infantry Society for the best essay on a military subject of special interest and value to the infantry, the competition to be open to all persons eligible to membership or associate membership. The subject for the prize essay for 1898 is "The Infantry of Our Regular Army; Its History, Possibilities and Necessities." Essays should be directed to the secretary and treasurer U. S. Infantry Society, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and should reach him on or before Jan. 1, 1898. Each competitor to send three typewritten copies of his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the Infantry Society. The essay to be strictly anonymous, but the author to adopt some nom de plume and sign the same to the essay, followed by a figure corresponding to the number of pages of manuscript. A sealed envelope bearing the nom de plume on the outside, and enclosing the full name and address of the writer, to accompany the essay. This envelope to be opened by the secretary in the presence of the executive council after the decision of the board of award has been received. The prize to be awarded upon the recommendation of a board consisting of three suitable persons chosen by the council. Essays not to exceed twenty thousand words, exclusive of tables. The prize essay to be copyrighted by the Infantry Society, and published at such times and in such places and manner as may be deemed advisable. Though a prize will be awarded only to the best essay, any essay favorably mentioned by the board may be published with the consent of the writer, otherwise it will be returned to him. Experience has shown that the publication of these essays does much to increase public interest in our military establishments.

The appearance of the revenue cutter Gresham on the lakes, and the rumor that she is to be followed by two well-armed cruisers, troubles our English contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette." It says: "The Gresham is certainly very far removed from the class of vessels which the treaty signed after the war of 1812 anticipated, or permitted, to be built. It is to be hoped that the time is far off when the United States and England, or Canada, will distrust each other to such an extent as to have an armed fleet of cruisers patrolling the lakes. Were such a thing to happen the mere presence of the vessels would be a constant source of danger, and, in a manner of speaking, a mass of inflammable material which would need only a spark to set it ablaze. The Chief Constructor of the United States Navy is reported, however, to have recently made a speech in which he emphasized the importance of increasing the number of merchant steamers which in time of war could be transformed into auxiliary cruisers, and which would thus be serviceable upon the lakes. It was only natural to assume that when the Chief Constructor made this statement, if he has been reported aright, that he could have had nothing less in mind than the prospect of a war with this country, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of the good feeling which should exist between the United States and our great North American colony, that there is another explanation." The "Gazette" gives itself unnecessary concern. No provision of the treaty will be violated, so long as it remains in force.

According to the Bulletin of the Belgian Astronomical Society, quoted in the "Literary Digest," recent experiments in Styria on the breaking up of hail storms by the firing of guns have met with remarkable success. "M. A. Stiger, burgomaster of the city of Windisch-Feistritz, and proprietor of extensive vineyards, having replanted a part of his land on the Schmitzberg, took the following precautions to preserve the young plants from hail storms, to which this region is exposed. Over an extent of about six kilometers (3.7 miles), at elevated points, he built six iron structures, each holding ten large mortars; at some distance from each of the structures he located a hut to be used as a powder magazine. M. Stiger then organized a body of volunteers composed of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, so that each post could in case of necessity be manned by six persons. In the course of last summer the residents of Windisch-Feistritz were able to make their first experiment. Masses of black and threatening clouds approached from the neighboring mountains. At a given signal the discharge of the sixty mortars began. After some minutes the clouds could be seen to pause, break up and disperse without letting down either hail or rain on the protected region. The experiment was repeated in the course of the same summer, taking place six times and always with the same success. The efficacy of the discharge extended over about one square mile."

Lord Dufferin (late Governor General of Canada and Viceroy of India) has written for the July "Scribner's" a paper on the significance of John Cabot's discovery of the mainland of America as related to the dominance of Anglo-Saxon institutions. Lord Dufferin is the chairman of the committee which has in charge the celebration at Bristol, England, of the four hundredth anniversary of the event.

Large increases are being made in the Russian artillery. Seventy new batteries are being formed.

It is announced from Berlin that several regiments have been already experimentally supplied with the new quick-firing artillery, for which, according to recent reports, a large sum will be eventually demanded from the Reichstag. One artillery regiment at Breslau is said to already possess its full complement of these guns.

Lieut. Keising has lately been lecturing before his comrades in Berlin upon the subject of the value of photography in field operations. He recalls how the Germans employed it in the war before Strasburg and Paris. He is of the opinion that every officer's patrol should have a small hand camera, which should hang at the belt or the saddle, the plates being developed when the patrol rejoins the troops. He advocates also the use of captive balloons for photography.

Captain Hikmet Bey, of the Ottoman Navy, aide-de-camp to the Sultan, has written to the "Yacht" in relation to the fight between the gunboats Aphroessa and Euphrates, which was alleged to have taken place in the Gulf of Prevesa before the declaration of hostilities, and in which the Turkish vessel Euphrates was said to have suffered severely, with loss of life. The Turkish officer denies that any such action ever took place, and consequently asserts that the damage described was purely imaginary. The report came from Athens. Hikmet Bey says the Euphrates, like the other detached vessels, had received an order to join the main body of the Ottoman squadron, and that at the time of his writing she was in Suda Bay.

On June 4 the Grand Duke Alexis, who was accompanied by the Russian Minister of Marine, laid, in the presence of many naval officers, the silver keel-plates of the cruisers Diana, Pallada and Aurora, which are being constructed on the Neva. The two first-named have been in hand some time at the Baltic works, and are advancing rapidly. They displace 6,500 tons, and are 413 feet 4 inches long, with 55 feet 9 inches beam, and will have engines of 11,000 horse power, supplied by Belleville boilers, and driving three screws, to give a speed of twenty knots. The armament will consist of six 5.9 inch, six 4.7 inch, and twenty-seven other quick-firers and machine guns. Belleville boilers (1,000 horse power) are also being supplied to a Russian gunboat "X."

The editor of our lively contemporary, the "Army News," who appears to have a prejudice against the staid solemnity of English service journals, says: "I note with great satisfaction a long quotation in a recent number of the 'Army and Navy Journal' of New York from a special article which recently appeared in these columns, on the United States Academy. Few things give me such pleasure as these repeated evidences of our tendency not only to enlarge our borders, but to gratify our new friends by the soundness and freshness of our information. The 'Army and Navy Journal,' of New York is, moreover, an organ whose good opinion I am particularly glad to secure. In some respects its lines are similar to those upon which we attempt to run ourselves, more particularly as regards the effort to discuss Army matters without necessarily being either pompous, insipid, or hopelessly dull."

It is stated in the German papers that an attempt is being made in some garrisons to train dogs to attack military cyclists. Since the cycle was introduced into the Army, German officers seem to have been considering how the advantage could be neutralized, and they have come to the conclusion that the dog, a great Dane by preference because of his weight and strength, is the best instrument to employ. The training of the animals is going forward in the garrisons of Berlin. They are taught in the first place, it is said, to distinguish German, Austrian, and Italian uniforms from those of French and Russian soldiers, and when their education in this respect is sufficiently advanced, they are taught to throw themselves upon the cyclists who wear the uniform of the supposed enemy. The "Avenir Militaire" says that cruelty is employed in their training, in which the whip plays a large part. Cyclists clad in various uniforms, and so protected by padding that they are protected against bites, ride past or among the dogs, and these instantly rush at men costumed as Frenchmen or Russians, and throw them over. If by any chance a dog should attack a representative of the Triple Alliance he is severely whipped, while a reward is given him when he assails the man who personates an enemy. Here we are told is the whole secret of the training. German officers believe that a small number of dogs would rapidly dismount a scouting party of cyclists, and they dread the employment by the enemy of dogs for this work, fearing that, in this case, the animals might fight among themselves, and, losing their sense of distinction between friends and foes, might attack the former. The "Avenir Militaire" urges French officers to take up the work of training dogs for this guerre aux cyclistes.

THE INDIAN HEAD EXPLOSION.

The Navy Department on Tuesday received a report from Comdr. A. R. Conden, inspector in charge at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, concerning the damage sustained by the recent premature explosion of a Gathmann projectile in the 13-inch gun tube calibrated to 12 inches. Had the accident occurred on shipboard the vessel would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The report says that the gun was a 12-inch experimental gun made at the gun factory. It consisted essentially of a 13-inch breech-loading rifle tube with a chamber sufficiently large to accommodate a Gathmann 12-inch shell. The gun was secured to the saddle of the 12-inch station hydraulic mount by two heavy composition bands. The shell weighed 950 pounds and was loaded with 307 pounds of wet gun cotton. The charge consisted of 394 pounds of brown powder. Comdr. Conden thus describes the result of the explosion:

"It was found that all of the gun in the rear of the forward strap was blown off and to pieces. A crack was made the whole length of the remaining portion of the gun to within five and one-half feet of the muzzle. Pieces of the gun and projectile flew far and wide, some pieces passing beyond the tug stationed a mile down the river with ordnance experts on board, and some falling between the tug and the shore. One piece, possibly a portion of the shell, was seen to strike the water in the direction in which the gun was pointed and perhaps three-quarters of a mile from the gun. The breech block housing was cracked through and it opened out so that the plug nearly cleared the threads. Twelve large pieces of the gun were found weighing from 250 to 300 pounds. The total number of pieces picked up was 31, the weight of the smallest being 30 pounds. The asbestos pad was crushed to half of its original thickness. The amount of pressure registered in the barrel of the gun was 28.1 tons.

"The only thing uninjured about the mount was the piston. The timbers in the rear of the 13-inch pit were badly cut up. A 6-inch Holtzer armor-piercing projectile had its cap and point broken off and these were picked up about 400 feet from the gun, having evidently been struck by a flying piece of the gun. A 6-inch Carpenter shell also had its cap and point broken off. A plate three-quarters of an inch in thickness and four feet by seven feet, lying flat on the ground was lifted up and driven end on into the ground in a vertical position. The breech block and housing were blown against the embankment to the rear of the gun and demolished about 12 feet of the upper part of the brick wall. A powder car standing on the tracks near by was wrecked and some damage was done to the woodwork of the gun platform and railroad tracks. In addition, the bomb-proof was damaged and several delicate instruments badly injured."

NAVY VESSELS TO BE COMMISSIONED.

On account of the large number of vessels entering active service, there is reason to believe that the Navy Department will hereafter limit the period of shore duty permitted each officer of the Navy to two years. The necessity of such limitation will be appreciated when it is understood that twelve vessels will go into commission within the next four months, and that between 90 and 120 officers will be attached to them. In addition, a number of officers will be relieved from sea duty, and these on shore will be assigned to their relief. Of the dozen vessels which will go into commission, six will enter active service during next month. These are the gunboats Helena, Nashville, Annapolis, Wheeling, Marietta and Vicksburg. The Cincinnati will be recommissioned, and four torpedo boats will be placed in service. Of these ships, the Helena will be assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station; the Cincinnati will be attached to the South Atlantic Station; either the Marietta or Wheeling will be assigned to the Asiatic station, and the vessel which fails to receive orders to go to China will be sent to Sitka, Alaska. The remaining boats will be attached to the North Atlantic Station. The vessels which will go out of commission within the next four months are the Minneapolis, Pinta and Thetis, and possibly the Philadelphia. In the event of the latter ship being laid up, the Baltimore will be placed in commission, but it is likely that the officers and crew of the former vessel will simply be transferred to the cruiser. It is expected that upon the arrival of the new gunboats in Asiatic waters, the Monocacy will be condemned and sold. The Helena would have gone into commission June 15, but for the lack of men.

It has been found that it will be impossible to secure a crew before the 7th of July, and accordingly that date has now been fixed. The Nashville and Annapolis will go into commission in the order named some time during the latter part of next month. Much depends upon the success the Department meets in securing enlistments. The Minneapolis will be home about the 1st of July, and her crew will be ready for service within two weeks at the utmost.

For the five of the gunboats named, the Department has estimated that 755 men will be required.

Commodore Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is considering the names of several officers holding the rank of Commander, with a view to their assignment to command the Marietta and Wheeling. The present outlook indicates that the commanding officers of these ships will be Comdr. F. M. Symonds, now Ordnance Officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Commander F. W. Crocker, who is also stationed on the Pacific coast.

As at present decided, the Helena will be attached to the Asiatic Station; the Nashville and Annapolis to the North Atlantic Station; the Marietta will go to Sitka, Alaska, to take the place of the Pinta; and the Wheeling will be assigned to duty in China waters. It has been definitely determined by the Navy Department not to place the cruiser Cincinnati out of commission upon her return home. The Cincinnati is now en route to New York, and is expected to reach that port within a week or so. After the vessel has undergone some minor repairs, there is a possibility that the ship may be sent to the South Atlantic to take the place of the Lancaster, which has been ordered to return to the United States. Any orders to this effect will not be issued, however, before the fall. The Wilmington, now performing patrol duty on the Florida coast, will also start for the South Atlantic Station in the fall. With these two vessels and the gunboat Castine, the Navy will, it is thought, be sufficiently represented in South Atlantic waters.

Bids for contracts for the construction of three thirty-knot torpedo boats, authorized by the last Congress, were opened at the Navy Department on Monday. The proposals were referred to Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Chief Engr. Geo. W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who will make recommendations as to the bids to be accepted. The bidders were as follows: Geo. Lawley & Sons, of Boston, Mass., one vessel of 410 tons, \$280,000; Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, three vessels of 330 tons, \$245,250 each; one vessel of 284 tons, \$225,000, or two vessels of the same displacement, \$220,000 each; Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., of

Wilmington, Del., one vessel of 276 tons, \$214,000; one vessel of 340 tons, \$235,000, or both for \$449,000; one vessel of 267 tons displacement, \$212,000, with one of 340 tons for \$235,000, or \$447,000 for two; one vessel of 340 tons, \$236,000, and another of the same size for \$233,500, or \$469,500 for both; one vessel of 276 tons for \$215,000, or \$425,000 for two boats of this size; Cramp Ship Building Company, of Philadelphia, one vessel of 340 tons, \$245,000; Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me., one vessel of 260 tons at \$216,000 or two at \$432,000; Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, one vessel of 230 tons, \$210,000, or two at \$207,500 each; one 230 tons vessel at \$195,000, or two at \$192,500 each; one 230 ton boat and one 260 ton boat, both, \$435,000; one 230 tons and one 260 ton boat, both, \$411,500; one 260 ton boat, \$225,000, and one 260 ton boat on a different plan, \$219,000; Gas Engine and Power Company, of New York, one boat of 235 tons, \$210,000, or two for \$205,000 each; John H. Dialogue & Son, of Camden, N. J., one 243 ton boat at \$243,000, or two at \$239,000 each; one 270 ton boat, at \$269,000; Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Ore., one 249 ton boat, at \$211,500, or two at \$212,000 each; Charles Hillman & Sons, Philadelphia, one 270 ton boat at \$230,000.

A London dispatch says: "I have had an extremely interesting time in Europe," said Gen. N. A. Miles to the "World" correspondent to-day. "I have obtained much useful information for the War Department, especially for the Ordnance Bureau. I have been devoting myself particularly to examining all the latest improvements in high-power ordnance for coast defences. After leaving Greece," the General continued, "we visited Naples and made a careful inspection of the Armstrong Gun Works there, where all kinds of high-power guns are manufactured for the Italian, Spanish and Argentine Governments. We then went to Vienna, where we also visited the principal manufacturing of guns and other implements of war. I had to hurry over here owing to the commission received from Washington to represent our Army at Queen Victoria's jubilee, but I shall return to the continent later. It will be several weeks before I complete my mission, as I intend to make a tour of Germany. I must see the Krupp's works as well as the principal manufacturing here in England and in Scotland. The only thing likely to cut short my visit in Europe is that if we were to go to war with Spain over Cuba I should have to get over to the other side of the Atlantic in quick time. Whether there will be a war or not I cannot judge, but it seems to be possible at any rate if not probable."

The retirement on June 18, 1897, of Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, Q. M., U. S. M. C., takes a very popular, widely known and energetic officer from the service. Maj. Lowry applied for retirement a few days ago, and in indorsing his application Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, paid him high compliment. In forwarding the application approved, Col. Heywood wrote as follows: "Maj. Lowry entered the Marine Corps as a 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1861, and has served therein continuously. His service during the war of the rebellion was creditable and distinguished, and he was brevetted a Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the night attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 8, 1863. He was appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, May 4, 1885, and during this period of over eleven years he has by his zealous efforts placed the barracks, quarters and other public buildings under his charge at the various posts of the corps, which in 1885 were in a very poor state of repair, in most excellent condition. Many changes have been made by him in the system of manufacture of clothing for the enlisted men, and the best results are now being obtained. He has rarely absented himself from his office, except on public duty, and his continuous service of over thirty-five years entitles him to the rest he desires and deserves."

Rather than risk an accident by using the Port Royal Dock, the Navy Department has determined to put divers to work to clean the propellers and bottom of the battleship Indiana. It will be recalled that the Department issued orders in March last for docking the Indiana in dry dock No. 3, at the New York Navy Yard just as soon as the bottom of the Massachusetts was cleaned and her bilge keels put in place. Fortunately the battleship got out of the dock without undergoing injury, and but for the defects discovered in the dock the Indiana would have taken her place in the structure. While the officials say they are satisfied that the dry dock at Port Royal is able to sustain the weight of the Indiana, the depth of water over the sill is barely sufficient to accommodate a vessel of her draft, even when the tide is at its highest. The bar in the channel just before the entrance to the dock was recently dredged, but its removal made little difference on account of lack of water of the sill of the structure. The officials have therefore come to the conclusion that the wisest course to pursue is to send down divers to clean the propellers and bottom of the ship, and when the defects to dry dock No. 3 are completed to dock her in that structure.

Navy Department, G. O., 474, which appears elsewhere will be accompanied by a letter of instruction which Commo. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is now preparing. This letter will announce the manner in which commanding officers of ships are to select men to obtain the gunnery education to be provided for them. So far as Commo. Crowninshield has considered the subject, he has reached the conclusion to give men who have served as apprentices the preference in details to the gunnery school. It has not yet been decided how the appointments to chief gun captains, gun captains, 1st class, and gun captains, 2d class, will be made, but it is proposed to detail the men to these positions after they have passed through the course to be given them. Neither has it been decided how long the course will be. It is intended to secure a class of between fifty and sixty men and station them on a monitor, in all probability, the Amphitrite, which Secretary Long recently ordered into reserve. This class will be experimental and upon the showing it makes, the Department will be able to lay out a course with all its details for the education of gunners in the future.

An order has been prepared at the Navy Department prescribing a number of changes in the uniforms of officers so as to make the rank of the wearer more distinctive. Hereafter officers of and above the grade of commander will wear gold embroidery on their cap visors. A change has also been made in the blouses, which are worn by officers about nine-tenths of the time. Each officer's rank will be indicated by the same insignia on the sleeves of his full blouse as he wears on the sleeves of his full dress uniform. There will be no change in the collar. Heretofore the blouse has borne only black braid on the sleeves and against the deep blue cloth the braid has not offered enough of a contrast to make it possible to distinguish an officer's rank twenty yards away. Gold lace will take the place of the braid. The line officers will wear the gold star and the staff officers will wear the usual distinguishing colors as a background for the lace.

On overcoats the sleeve insignia of braid will remain, but shoulder straps will be worn, and they will also be attached to white coats. Officers wearing their overcoats ashore when not on duty will be permitted to unhook their shoulder straps. They will then appear, as now, to have civilian overcoats ornamented with black braid.

Still the cavalry is in luck and Col. Caleb H. Carlton, of the 8th Regiment, receives the star worn for so short a time by Gen. Anson Mills. Gen. Carlton is a veteran Ohioan, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1859, and assigned to the infantry. He attained a Captaincy in 1862, and in 1863 was appointed Colonel of the 80th Ohio Volunteers, which he commanded until June, 1865, when mustered out. During the war he was in several battles, and received the brevet of Major for his gallantry during the Peninsular Campaign, and of Lieutenant Colonel for Chickamauga. In the reorganization of the Army after the war he went to the cavalry arm, and attained the grade of Colonel in 1892. Gen. Carlton has been most emphatically a duty officer during his long period of active service, and amply merits the distinction now bestowed upon him. He was born Sept. 1, 1836, so would not be retired for age until 1900, but will, it is understood, now take advantage of section 1243, Revised Statutes, and pass to the retired list.

Professor Fancuilli, leader of the United States Marine Band, who was sentenced to "bad conduct discharge" by a court martial for insubordination in refusing to obey orders from a superior officer as to the character of the music to be played in the Decoration Day parade, will not be dismissed. The findings were set aside June 22 by Mr. Roosevelt and the band leader released with a perfunctory admonition.

Mr. Roosevelt says: "It is a matter of the greatest regret to the Department that there appears to be no other action open to it in his case than to execute or set aside the sentence imposed by the court, since the law provides for no mitigation thereof. A failure to obey the orders of a superior officer is in no wise to be tolerated, and almost any less sentence, even though very severe, would have been approved by the Department; but taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration the Department feels that the position of the Judge Advocate General is correct, and that this is not a case in which the final penalty should be inflicted. Fancuilli will be fully informed by the Colonel Commandant as to his duties, and will be given to understand once for all that he is, upon the occasion of a military parade, entirely subject in every particular to the orders of the commanding officer of such parade, whom he must, of course, implicitly obey, and treat with proper respect. No plea of misunderstanding will again be considered under any circumstances."

The acts of Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles, in charge of the Construction Department, at the New York Navy Yard, are to be investigated. Orders were issued by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on Tuesday, directing Comdr. C. H. Davis to proceed to New York and inquire into the administration of the Construction Department, particularly with reference to complaints which have been filed by Representatives in Congress and by labor organizations in regard to alleged lack of observance of the labor rules. These complaints were submitted by Representatives Wilson and Bennett and by Labor Leader Hurley, of Brooklyn. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt recently investigated the New York Yard and it is understood that he found some ground for complaint existing in the Construction Department. Comdr. Davis, under his instructions, will make a thorough investigation and report the facts to the Department.

Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter, attached to the receiving-ship Independence, Mare Island, has been tried by court martial on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specifications alleging that he sent a letter to a civilian threatening that if the latter did not withdraw a letter which the lieutenant erroneously supposed he had sent to the Navy Department making charges against the officer, he would have his son arrested and tried for fraudulent enlistment. The facts were proved but the court acquitted the officer. Secretary Long holds that the effect of this action is to declare that the writing of such letters does not constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. A covert threat to use knowledge of wrong doing by a subordinate to shield or promote one's own interest, he says, is most reprehensible and unbecoming, wherefore the findings of the court are disapproved.

The President on Thursday detailed 1st Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d Art., to be Military Attaché of the United States Legation at Berne, Switzerland; 1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., to be Military Attaché at Vienna, and Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, of the Subsistence Department, to be Military Attaché of the Legation at Madrid. The detail of a military attaché to Switzerland is a new departure, no one having previously been detailed to duty at that legation. Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., Attaché at Vienna, and Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., Attaché at Madrid, will shortly return to this country.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy: B. C. Allen, Ottawa, 2d district, Kansas; Virgin P. Bennett, Fort Scott, 2d district, Kansas, alternate; Thomas R. Kurtz, Moorehead, 7th district, Minn.; James H. Baker, Albuquerque, New Mexico, at large; B. W. Cruikshank, San Marcial, New Mexico, at large; alternate; J. H. Walsh, Oakesdale, Wash., at large; C. E. Halliam, Seattle, Wash., alternate, at large; E. J. Pearce, Lowell, 2d district, Wisconsin; H. C. Richardson, Shamokin, 17th district, Pennsylvania; B. E. Rogers, Danville, 17th district, Pennsylvania, alternate; A. P. Fairfield, Saco, 1st district, Maine.

A London press dispatch, referring to the jubilee parade, says: "General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., was one of the most impressive of the many imposing figures in the memorable military parade. He is a handsome man, and his uniform of rich blue, with brass buttons and gold epaulettes—a uniform which a soldier who can fight might choose—presented a favorable contrast to the gaudy gold lace, feathers and finicky frippery of the English high officers. The General sat his horse like a real warrior, and was cheered to the echo frequently. Americans are mighty proud of him. He has made a tremendous impression upon English military society."

The Senate Naval Committee favorably reported the amendment fixing the price of armor at \$425 per ton. The amendment will cause little debate, it is expected, and as soon as the deficiency bill, in which it is incorporated becomes a law, it is the purpose of the Navy Department to immediately award contracts to the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for the manufacture of the armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES.

The addresses of this year's graduates during the summer is as follows:

Henry Abbot, Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Ill.
 Robert S. Abernethy, Gonzales, Gonzales Co., Texas.
 Francisco Alcantara, Caracas, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.
 Frederick W. Altstaetter, Galon, Crawford Co., Ohio.
 Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Brookhaven, Lincoln Co., Miss.
 Frederick T. Arnold, Earlville, Delaware Co., Iowa.
 Thomas Q. Ashburn, Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio.
 George F. Baltzell, Marianna, Jackson Co., Fla.
 Warren S. Barlow, New York City, N. Y., care E. D. Barlow, 206 Broadway.
 Harry G. Bishop, Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind.
 Sam F. Bottoms, Era, Cooke Co., Texas.
 Albert J. Bowley, 2135 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.
 James F. Brady, Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.
 Charles H. Bridges, Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Ill.
 Mervyn C. Buckley, "The Maples," Woodley Lane Road, Washington, D. C.
 Roderick L. Carmichael, Bermuda, Marion Co., S. C.
 Sherwood A. Cheney, So. Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn.
 Seaborn G. Chiles, Fort White, Columbia Co., Fla.
 Harold E. Cloke, Point Pleasant, Ocean Co., N. J.
 Edgar T. Collus, 956 W. Third street, Williamsport, Leominster Co., Penn.
 Arthur S. Conklin, Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y.
 Edgar T. Conley, Fairland, Montgomery Co., Md.
 William D. Connor, 614 Seventh avenue, Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa.
 Clarence R. Day, Beattyville, Lee Co., Ky.
 Henry M. Dichmann, Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., Wis.
 Halstead Dorey, So. Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., care John S. Cheney.
 William M. Fassett, Nashua, Hillsboro Co., N. H.
 Harley B. Ferguson, Waynesville, Haywood Co., N. C.
 Harold B. Fiske, Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.
 Thomas T. Frissell, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.
 Bettram C. Gilbert, Silver City, Grant Co., N. M.
 Chalmers G. Hall, Hickory, Catawba Co., N. C.
 Matthew E. Hanna, Gillespieville, Ross Co., Ohio.
 Roy B. Harper, care "The Lakota," Chicago, Cook Co., Ill.
 George W. Helms, Rockymount, Franklin Co., Va.
 John H. Hughes, 133 East 43d street, New York City, N. Y.
 Frederick E. Johnston, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., Iowa, care E. H. Stone.
 Benjamin M. Koehler, Le Mars, Plymouth Co., Iowa.
 Rufus E. Longan, Sedalla, Pettis Co., Mo.
 Willard H. McCormack, Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.
 Frank R. McCoy, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa.
 Claude H. Miller, 512 Federal street, Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.
 Lawrence S. Miller, "The Fox Mansion," Waterford, New London Co., Conn.
 Seth M. Milliken, Belfast, Waldo Co., Me.
 George E. Mitchell, 930 So. Jefferson avenue, Saginaw, Mich.
 John K. Moore, Mooreville, Harrison Co., Ohio.
 Henry S. Morgan, Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Ga.
 Andrew Moses, Burnet, Burnet Co., Texas.
 James N. Munro, Thielman, Wabasha Co., Minn.
 Pierce A. Murphy, Vancouver Barracks, Clarke Co., Wash.
 Willard D. Newbill, Irvington, Lancaster Co., Va.
 John C. Oakes, 423 West 21st street, New York City, N. Y.
 Winfield S. Overton, Jr., Whitestone, Queens Co., N. Y.
 Earle D'A. Pearce, Thomson, McDuffie Co., Ga.
 Fred A. Pearce, Osage Mills, Benton Co., Ark.
 Francis H. Pope, Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio, care Gen. M. F. Force.
 John C. Raymond, Philadelphia, Pa., care Maj. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
 Charles D. Roberts, Lakeville, Litchfield Co., Conn.
 Thomas A. Roberts, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill.
 Edward A. Roche, Westerly, Washington Co., R. I.
 Edwin O. Sarraff, Gaffney, Cherokee Co., S. C.
 Frank M. Savage, Center, Cherokee Co., Ala.
 Edgar A. Sirmey, 239 Adams street, Bay City, Mich.
 Henry C. Smith, Golden, Col.
 William S. Valentine, 983 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lyman, M. Welch, 209 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Louis C. Wolf, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Co., Wis.
 John G. Workizer, Joplin, Jasper Co., Mo.
 The following are the addresses of the furlough class of the Military Academy for 1897:
 Ansell, S. T., Currituck, N. C.
 Brown, F. R., Cornell, Ill.
 Brown, W. S., North Bridgton, Me.
 Bundel, C. M., 17 Vine street, Sharon, Mercer Co., Pennsylvania.
 Bunnell, G. W., Jr., 1305 Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Cal.
 Burr, W. B., Hinsdale, Ill.
 Bushfield, L. N., Elizabethtown, Ky.
 Cabell, L. D., 265 Ervay street, Dallas, Texas.
 Carter, C. C., Avon, Ky.
 Chambliss, N. R., Hazen, Ala.
 Clark, C. B., 146 Summer street, Medford, Mass.
 Clark, H. B., Harvard, Ill.
 Coleman, LeV., Huntsville, Ala.
 Cooke, F. N., Louisville, N. C.
 Cowan, A. S., Orono, Me.
 Deema, C. J., Fort McHenry, Md.
 Embick, S. D., Boiling Springs, Pa.
 Farmer, C. C., Jr., Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill.
 Farrer, H. B., 3912 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Foster, P. C., Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.
 Foy, R. C., Eufrata, Ala.
 Gallup, F. H., Boone, Iowa.
 Game, C., Margaretting, Ingatstone, Essex, England, Europe.
 Granger, R. S., West Winsted, Conn.
 Guiney, P. W., Fall River, Mass.; 237 Amawan street.
 Halstead, L., Riverside, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hanson, James, Huron, South Dakota.
 Harris, H. L., Jr., Governors Island, N. Y. Harbor.
 Heidt, G. V., P. O. Box 609, Atlanta, Ga.
 Heintzelman, S., care Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, Europe.
 Horron, C. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Humphrey, E. H., 1326 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Hunt, I. L., Point Arena, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 Jackson, T. H., 19 Western avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
 Jarrett, C. D., Tugalo, Ga.
 Jewell, F. C., 117 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
 Justice, J., 909 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Kelley, William, 1610 16th street, West Superior, Wis.
 Kerr, F. B., Clearfield, Pa.
 Kromer, L. B., corner Ransom and Lyon streets, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Long, J. D., Columbus, Ind.
 Major, D. K., Jr., 137 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Markham, E. M., 71 14th street, Troy, N. Y.
 McClure, A. N., Humphrey, Ky.
 McDonough, M. J., 32 P street, South Boston, Mass.
 McNally, R. E., Springfield, Ohio.
 Morry, William T., Ilion, N. Y.
 Minus, J. C., Saint George, S. C.
 Mitchell, Mattoon, Ill.
 Moseley, G. V. H., Avenue House, Evanston, Ill.
 Oliver, L. W., 421 Ogden avenue, Escanaba, Mich.
 Patten, W. T., Governors Island, N. Y.
 Peck, A. K., "The Derby," San Diego, Cal.
 Peyton, E. G., Columbus, Miss.
 Pillow, J. G., Helena, Ark.
 Putnam, A. B., 21 Berkeley street, Malden, Mass.
 Rand, L. H., Plainfield, N. J.
 Ray, J. B., Bardwell, Carlisle Co., Ky.
 Rhea, J. C., Strawn, Texas.
 Roberts, H. A., 307 East Huntington street, Savannah, Ga.
 Robinson, H. A., 13 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Romeyn, S. A., 800 Ellison avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
 Schull, H. W., Watertown, South Dakota.
 Simmonus, G. S., Grocco, Iowa.
 Stickle, N. W., Anegona, Iowa.
 Stuart, G. W., Sheriton, Iowa.
 Trott, C. A., 190 14th street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Van Dyne, F. W., 350 Summer avenue, Newark, New Jersey.
 Waldron, A. B., 973 South Hoyne avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Watson, John, Shawnee, Kan.
 Way, H. N., Gibson City, Ill.
 Wignore, H. L., 67 Lord street, Liverpool, England.
 Woodruff, J. A., Governors Island, N. Y. Harbor.
 Yates, H. N., corner G and 16th streets, Lincoln, Neb.

The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of all persons concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Act. Secy.
 Executive Mansion, Washington, June 19, 1897.
 On and after July 1, 1897, the pay of Gun Captains in the Navy shall be as follows (but this order shall not reduce the pay of any enlisted man during his present enlistment below the pay at which he was enlisted or which he is now receiving): Chief Gun Captains, \$50 per month; Gun Captains, first class, \$40 per month; Gun Captains, second class, \$35 per month.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Drills at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., include the following: Squadron parade and troop drill, daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, on the large drill ground west of the post, at 9 A. M. Guard mount, with music by the Regimental Band on parade ground in front of the administration building (near the large flag staff) daily at 11:20 A. M., except Sunday; on Sunday at 10 A. M. Band concerts will be given on the parade ground in front of the administration building at 3 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Troop inspection Saturdays at 9 A. M.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. H. Clement, 22d U. S. Inf., is visiting relatives at Lynchburg, Va.
 Lieut. G. W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., on sick leave, is quartered at 1727 Waverly place, St. Louis.
 Rear Adm. Geo. E. Belknap, U. S. N., has left Brookline, Mass., and is now at Newport, R. I., for the sea breezes.
 Mrs. John H. Gifford, of Fort Preble, Me., spent a few days last week at Fort Warren, Mass., a guest at Capt. Schenck.
 Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Warren, started his command at his annual target practice on June 24.
 Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., visiting at Greenfield, Mo., since early in May, is expected soon to rejoin at Fort Riley.
 Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University this week.
 Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen. of the Army, visited Fort Warren, Mass., June 23, and was received with the customary honors.
 Lieut. W. H. Chapman, 20th U. S. Inf., on two months' leave from Fort Leavenworth since June 4, is visiting at Green Bay, Wis.
 Lieut. F. T. Stetson, 4th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sheridan for three months since May 15 last, is visiting at Cooperville, N. Y.
 Miss Miles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, now in Europe, is visiting with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Worth, at Governors Island.
 Capt. W. Everett and Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., rejoined June 23 with Battery L at Fort Niagara from a season of artillery practice at Fort Monroe.
 Col. F. L. Gunther, 4th U. S. Art., Commandant of Washington Barracks, D. C., is on a short visit to friends on East 124th street, New York City.
 Capt. Luigi Lomia and O. E. Wood and Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th U. S. Art., with Batteries B and C, rejoined at Fort Slocum, June 22, from a season of target practice at Willets Point.
 Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles and Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, representatives of our Army and Navy at the Queen's Jubilee, have received their full share of attention and hospitality in London this week, and seem to have enjoyed the occasion.
 Lieut. J. A. Moss, 25th U. S. Inf., and his detachment of soldiers on bicycles from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, are on their way through Wyoming, Nebraska and Missouri. From Fort Harrison, Mont., they went to Fort Yellowstone.
 Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 22d Infantry, on duty as professor of military science at Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., has been appointed by Governor Tanner as a delegate to the International Gold Mining Convention, which meets at Denver, July 7, 8 and 9. Lieut. Campbell and family are now stopping at "The Mansion," in Manitou, Col.
 Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Naval Cadet C. Dugan, Bartholdi; Medical Director S. Jackson, Murray Hill; P. A. Surg. V. C. Means, Naval Cadets A. S. C. Smith and D. F. Boyd, Imperial; Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, Hoffman House; Comdr. F. H. Green, New Amsterdam; Lieut. L. S. Vanduzer, Asst. Surg. J. F. Leys and Chief Engr. J. McElmell, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet C. T. Owens, Broadway Central.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, since his arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is keeping his command pretty busy at field exercises.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., changes his address from Washington, D. C. to the Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Miss Grace Grimes, who successfully completed her course at Waterman Hall, is with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Grimes, Fort Sheridan, for the summer.

The President has accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., to take effect Feb. 28, 1898. Lieut. Honey will devote himself to the practice of law.

Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, daughter of Maj. G. S. Carpenter, arrived at Fort Sheridan for the summer from school in Cleveland, where she was a student at Miss Mittleberger's.

Mrs. R. J. C. Irvine, wife of Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., and children, will return to the United States about the middle of July from France, where they have been since December, 1895.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 23: Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Simons, U. S. A.; Lieut. Andrew Moses, U. S. A.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from a pleasant ten days' tour of duty with the District of Columbia National Guard at Fort Washington, Md.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. A., is preparing to leave Columbus Barracks, about July 15, for Providence, R. I., where he will spend the summer and wait the day of retirement, Nov. 15 next.

Miss Alice C. Brown, having taken the degree of M. D. at the University of Michigan, has joined her parents at No. 247 W. 104th street, New York City. She has the honor and distinction of being a delegate to the International Medical Congress that meets at Moscow, Aug. 16. Mrs. Dr. Brown will remain in Europe for a year, taking special courses of study, when she returns to this country. She will open an office in New York City.

The detailed report made by Capt. G. W. Stouch, 3d U. S. Inf., Indian agent at the Tongue River Agency, Mont., on the recent trouble there arising from the murder of settler John Hoover, by David Stanley, a Cheyenne brave, is interesting in that it shows the constant conflict between the federal officers and State authorities in arrests of Indians. In this case the presence of the sheriff and a large posse came near causing a conflict at the agency.

At the recent commencement exercises of Washington University, St. Louis, writes a correspondent, the most interesting feature was the announcement of the law school prize and honors. The prize itself is \$50 in gold. The subject this year was: "History of the Negotiability of Instruments and the Present Condition of the Law in the United States on that Subject." The prize was awarded to Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., who has had the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred upon him.

A Leavenworth dispatch says: At 3:30 A. M., June 11, an attempt was made to assassinate Gov. A. J. Smith, of the National Soldiers' Home. A dynamite bomb was used, and Mrs. Smith was painfully injured. Part of the family residence was destroyed. Joseph W. Oliver, until recently an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, is under arrest, charged with committing the crime. The attempt to murder Governor Smith and his family is looked on with horror both by his friends and enemies in this community. Oliver, the would-be assassin, is an eccentric veteran, whom many people believe to be crazy. He has been in trouble several times, and only last winter shot at a street car conductor over a trifling dispute.

One of the series of enjoyable social events marking the arrival of Gen. Guy V. Henry at Fort Ethan Allen was the reception given June 17 by the officers which afforded an opportunity for a number of the residents of Burlington and other Vermont towns to meet the new commander. The guests were received at the regimental club rooms by Gen. Henry and his brother officers. Lunch followed, during which the band of the 3d Cavalry played. Then came a review and drill, which was much enjoyed. The hosts were: Gen. Henry, Maj. Louis T. Morris, Maj. Louis S. Tesson, Capt. George A. Dodd, Henry D. Snyder, Francis H. Hardie, Henry L. Ripley, and Franklin O. Johnson, Lieuts. Tyree R. Rivers, John W. Heard, Daniel L. Tate, Alexander L. Dade, Alfred C. Merrill, Lincoln C. Andrews, George W. Moses, and William D. Chitty.

"Society," a San Francisco paper, referring to the recent marriage of Miss Minnie Burton, daughter of Col. Geo. H. Burton, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., to Lieut. Thos. A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., says: "An extremely pretty incident of the ceremony—which was witnessed by a small circle of intimate friends—occurred as the clergyman pronounced the nuptial blessing. A puff of air from the open window at the back lifted the drapery blind, and a burst of sunlight enveloped the kneeling figure of the bride. A large reception followed, during which time an orchestra discoursed sweet music, and elaborate refreshments were served in the dining room. A bevy of pretty maidens, Miss Sabin, Miss Stone, Miss Drown, Miss Conner, Miss Hooper and others, gave efficient aid in looking after the guests, and at 4 o'clock the bride cut the wedding cake, using her husband's sword in doing so. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearce departed by the evening train on their honeymoon trip, which will include Salt Lake and other points of interest en route, expecting to reach Fort Logan, where the groom is stationed, June 20."

Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 2d U. S. Inf., who was recently relieved from duty at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., to join his regiment, left many warm friends behind who regret his departure. As an evidence of the popularity and good work of the Lieutenant the Newark "Sunday Call" in a lengthy article on the work of Lieut. Lenihan, among other things, says: "There were many who shook his hand at parting with regret, and there are many more who will long remember him for his many excellent traits, not only as an officer, as an instructor, but as a helpful friend and cheery acquaintance when off duty. When he went to Seton Hall the boys knew nothing of military drill and formation whatever, many of them boys just the age hardest to keep under control, active, lusty young fellows, who chafe at all restraint and who doubtless found it the greatest sort of a hardship to stand out in the hot sun with a gun over their shoulders, drilling. It was 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 20, when the battalion, composed only of the older boys, filed out onto the parade ground for its exhibition drill in the presence of 400 or 500 people. The young soldiers were kept busy the better part of an hour. The precision of their movements as well as the manifest ease and smoothness with which they executed them were apparent to all, but none save the few present who saw the battalion three or four years ago were capable of appreciating the great advancement that has been made."

Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilcox, U. S. A., is quartered for the summer at Libitz, Pa.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, is at present in London, England.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art., on extended sick leave, is visiting at Holyoke, Mass.

Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling, is visiting at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. N. G. Kemp, 7th U. S. Cav., will spend the summer at 88 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Maj. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., on five months' leave since April 2 last, is at East Barnard, Vt.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook are at the Hotel Thorndyke, Jamestown, R. I.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., visited friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Lieut. John Pope, 1st U. S. Art., is expected to rejoin at Jackson Barracks, La., next week from a month's leave.

Capt. William Conway, U. S. A., retired, of 467 West 155th street, New York, visited old friends at Governors Island recently.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d U. S. Cav., on an extended leave from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is at present at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1st Sergt. John Berger, U. S. A., recently retired from Battery M, 2d Art., at Fort Warren, has made his home at Baltimore, Md.

1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., has been detailed for duty in the Military Information Division of the War Department.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock is now comfortably settled down to duty in San Francisco as Adjutant General Department of California.

Lieut. S. V. Ham, 5th U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his detail to duty at De Pauw University, Greencastle, in his native State, Indiana.

Mrs. Chas. E. Dewey, of Palmer, Mass., is visiting her brother, Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., at 140 Thirty-eighth street, Chicago.

Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th U. S. Cav., bade farewell to friends at Fort Myer on June 17 and has since joined Troop B at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. F. L. Winn, 12th U. S. Inf., now abroad, has for present address care Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England.

Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., is closing up his business at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., preparatory to spending June and July on leave.

Capt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., on leave for several months past, and lately at Fresno, Cal., is expected to report for duty at Fort Slocum, next week.

Paymr. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., will spend one month at the Nobscussett Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., and afterwards will spend a month at Newport, R. I.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. U. S. A., has left Jackson Barracks, La., for the north to spend a couple of months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th U. S. Art., was a visitor to Trenton, N. J., on matters connected with the approaching visit of the Fort Columbus troops to Sea Girt.

Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 2d U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Fort Harrison, Mont., to encamp from July 3 to 12 with the South Dakota National Guard at Bryant.

Col. W. H. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, arrived in New York from England on June 18, and has resumed his duties at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., changes his address from Columbus Barracks, O., to Lakeville, Conn., where he will spend a month's leave with his relatives.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st U. S. A., promotes 2d Lieut. J. P. Hains, to 1st Lieutenant and Additional 2d Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., to 2d Lieutenant.

Amongst the recent graduates of "The Veterinary Department of Harvard University" was F. W. Benteen, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., a son of Maj. Benteen, U. S. A., retired.

Capt. Thomas Cruise, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., on four months' leave, and traveling abroad, has for address, care North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Bremen, Germany.

Capt. H. Liggett, and Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week from a pleasant fortnight's tour of duty with the Georgia Militia at Griffin.

Col. M. P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art., lately visiting at Watertford, Conn., was expected to leave there the latter part of this week to join his regiment at Angel Island, California.

Miss Margaret Harris, daughter of Maj. Harris, retired, who graduated June 1, from St. Agnes' Episcopal School, Albany, N. Y., has returned to her home in Milwaukee.

Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., this week, was expected at Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week to resume duty with his regiment.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., Mrs. Tompkins, and baby, left Fort Leavenworth this week on a visit to Mrs. Tompkins' parents at Governors Island, Col. and Mrs. Barr.

Lieut. J. B. Bennet, 7th Inf., who was A. D. C. to Gen. Wheaton and has remained on duty at Department Headquarters since the latter was retired, has resumed duty at Fort Logan.

Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., of Jefferson Barracks, had the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred upon him at the recent commencement exercises of Washington University, St. Louis.

Chaplain Alfred L. Royce, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. New York, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at the recent commencement exercises of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Manning will spend much of their summer vacation between Detroit and Lake Superior. Their address is care of Detroit Screw Works, Detroit, Mich.

At the celebration, June 21, of the semi-centennial of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, the cadet battalion, under Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf., presented a fine martial appearance.

Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, 5th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Wadsworth, started his command at its annual target practice on June 15, placing the firing under the immediate supervision of Maj. John R. Myrick. We presume the daily press will publish, as in the recent case of the practice at Fort Hamilton, blood-curdling reports of the danger to shipping, hairbreadth escapes from flying shot, shell, etc., all of which are, as a rule, but the fabric of a vision.

Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at Greenfield, Mo.

Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 2d U. S. Cav., was married June 16, at Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Carrie A. Thomas. The married couple are now visiting in Cleveland, Ohio.

Col. Guy V. Henry, Commanding Fort Ethan Allen, in an order of June 19, prescribes a very interesting programme for field exercises with Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., to inspect the dispositions.

Lieut. Geo. G. Gately, 5th U. S. Art., who has been on duty with Light Battery D of his regiment at Fort Hamilton since its arrival in the East from California, changed base this week to Fort Wadsworth.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., at the eightieth commencement, June 23, of Georgetown College, District of Columbia. Col. Forwood is going abroad in a few days to spend the summer.

Comdr. Francis W. Dickens is admitted by all in the Navy Department to be the Apollo of the Bureau of Navigation, says the Washington "Evening Times." He has proved himself to be as brave as he is handsome.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., is preparing to leave Governors Island with his family to spend July and August on leave. During his absence Maj. Wells Willard will preside over subsistence affairs in the Department of the East.

Col. J. C. Bates, 2d U. S. Inf., is now in camp with the National Guard of New York and will remain on duty there until the end of July. During his absence from Fort Keogh the post will be in command of Maj. J. H. Smith.

Lieut. G. McK. Williamson, 8th U. S. Cav., has received many encomiums for the efficient condition of the Cadet Battalion of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, as evidenced at the recent "annual commencement."

Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., arrived at El Paso, June 22, and was honored by receptions given by the officers at Fort Bliss, and by the citizens of the town. The congratulations upon his recent promotion were especially enthusiastic.

Capt. H. K. Bailey's Company H, 5th U. S. Infantry, left Fort McPherson, Ga., Monday, to camp for a week with Alabama troops at Mobile. Capt. W. H. C. Bowen's Co. E, 5th Infantry, will camp from July 5 to 12th at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The best advertised officer in the jubilee procession in London, Tuesday, June 22, was Capt. Oswald Ames, who headed the royal procession by virtue of being the tallest man in the 2d Life Guards. The most brilliant costume was that of Col. Durjovitch, attending the Prince of Montenegro.

Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th U. S. Inf., was married June 16 at Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Lena Keller. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, and shortly after it the married couple left for Fort Logan, Col.

Lieut. T. M. Anderson, Jr., U. S. A., recently promoted from the 4th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his parents, Col. T. M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, at Vancouver Barracks, and is expected to join at Fort Porter, N. Y., about the middle of July.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who has been suffering for some time past with necrosis of the middle finger of the right hand, resulting from freezing while on duty in the arctic regions, has had the finger amputated and is doing well.

Landsman Lowrie, of the gunboat Wilmington, was drowned June 15, while in bathing alongside the vessel. Some of his messmates attempted his rescue, but the swift tide prevented it. He was about twenty years old, and had been on the vessel only a short time.

The ceremonies at Chicago on July 22 at the unveiling of a statue in honor and memory of Gen. John A. Logan are to be peculiarly impressive. President McKinley and Cabinet and other civic and military dignitaries, U. S. troops, etc., in large numbers will be present.

Secretary of War R. A. Alger, when in New York recently was of course interviewed concerning the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, and is quoted as saying: "We would never consent to another nation taking possession of the islands. With few exceptions, I believe the people in this country favor annexation."

Capt. Gilbert Palmer Cotton, 1st U. S. Art., was married June 15, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, to Miss Mary R. Haddock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. It was the choice of both groom and bride that the ceremony should be private. The couple sailed for England two days later.

Col. H. C. Corbin, Adj. Gen., Department of the East, and Miss Corbin were among the numerous guests who attended the marriage on June 22 of Miss Lorena Langdon Barber to Samuel Todd Davis, of Washington, at Ardley Towers, the country home at Ardley-on-the-Hudson of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, the bride's parents.

The retirement of Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th U. S. Inf., on Sunday next, June 27, will cause the following promotions in the Infantry arm: Lieut. Col. W. H. Powell, 11th, to Colonel; Maj. C. E. Bennett, 19th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st, to Major; 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st, to 1st Lieutenant.

Mr. Dean Tilford, son of Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., though yet in his teens, has made a brilliant reputation in athletics, having held the positions of president of the National Interscholastic Association of the United States, and secretary of the Interscholastic Association of New York, and captain of the De La Salle football team, which won the championship of the New York schools. He is now preparing to enter Harvard.

Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., of which the Hon. William L. Wilson is the president-elect, has, says the Baltimore "Sun" honored itself in conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on Gen. William P. Craighill, late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. Gen. Craighill is not only a gentleman of splendid scientific attainment, but he is a man of broad culture. A Virginian by birth, he is a son of whom the old State has cause to be proud.

Late "Jubilee gossip" from London is: Mr. Whitelaw Reid was the host of a "love feast" given June 16 to Ambassador Hay, Maj. Gen. Miles and Rear Adml. Miller, and their respective staffs. Messrs. Reid and Hay, with their staffs visited the Ascot races in their official capacity as Ambassadors June 17. Lieut. Colwell, the Naval Attaché to the U. S. Embassy, rode on horseback in the jubilee procession, June 22, with the Queen's equestrians. Ambassador Hay will give an official dinner to Ambassador Reid, Gen. Miles, and Adml. Miller and their staffs on June 28. Rear Adml. Miller did not become the guest of the nation until June 19, when he was lodged at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. In the interim he was the guest of Mr. Reid.

Col. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., traveling abroad, is at present in London, his address being Low's Exchange, 3 Northumberland avenue, Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. He was at the Hotel Metropole June 13.

Col. William John Lyster, 9th U. S. Inf., who will be retired for age on Sunday next, June 27, first saw service in 1861, as Adjutant of the 2d Michigan Infantry. In May of that year he was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, and attained the rank of Colonel May 1, 1896, being assigned to the 9th Infantry. During the war he rendered excellent service and received the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge.

The concert by the 3d United States Cavalry Band was given at Fort Ethan Allen, June 20, complimentary to 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, upon his appointment as Quartermaster of the 3d Cavalry by Gen. Guy V. Henry on Saturday afternoon last. Lieut. Heard will receive the congratulations of his many friends upon his appointment. He has not only been a faithful and painstaking officer in the line of his duties, but has in every way by his courteous treatment commended himself to the people of this vicinity.—Burlington "Free Press and Times."

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Col. J. P. Farley, Astor House; Lieut. L. J. Hearn, Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Lieut. M. B. Saffold, Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Maj. A. L. Wagner, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. P. Atwell, St. Denis; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Normandie; Lieut. E. B. Gose, Gilsey House; Capt. W. H. McCormack, Murray Hill; Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Hotel Imperial; Gen. Rufus Saxton, Windsor; Capt. W. Crozier, Maj. Charles Shaler, Gerlach; Lieut. H. C. Clark, Ashland House; Capt. F. V. Abbot, Park Avenue.

Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., recently promoted and retired, was presented by the members of Co. H, 13th Inf., with a handsome pair of 1st Lieutenant's shoulder knots, shoulder straps and a sword knot enclosed in a neat box satin lined having a silver plate on lid with the inscription: "Presented to Lieut. J. C. Fox, U. S. A., by the members of Co. H, 13th Inf., U. S. A., as a token of esteem and regard." Lieut. Fox made a very feeling address to the company before leaving for his home in Germantown, Pa., the tears welling to his eyes as he addressed the company. The presentation address was made by 1st Sergt. O'Neill.

The "Canadian Military Gazette" describes the attempt of 48 Canadian police, aided by 25 civilians, to capture two Indians. A corporal of police and two constables were investigating a case of cattle stealing when a half-breed they had hired to assist them was shot by a party of three Indians, one of whom answers to the high-sounding name of Almighty Voice. This was followed by a fight in which an inspector and sergeant of police were shot, the police having been assisted by another detachment. Still further reinforcements and the Indians were attacked in a pit they had dug. One Indian and two police constables were killed in this fight. A machine gun was then brought into action and further reinforcements arrived, making a total in the constabulary party of 91. A strong cordon of police surrounded an impregnable bluff occupied by the Indians and finally succeeded in killing Almighty Voice and an Indian boy, who accompanied him. The killed on each side numbered three and the police had in addition three wounded.

There was a wedding on the night of June 16 in Trinity Church, says a Boston dispatch, notable not for a costly display of flowers or a brilliant retinue of bridesmaids, but for the fact that Miss Alice Prescott Morris, the granddaughter of Lewis Gouverneur Morris, of New York, daughter of the late Commo. Francis Morris, U. S. N., probable heiress to millions, was united in marriage to a Boston bank clerk, in opposition to the wishes of her relatives. The bridegroom, Mr. Frank Stuart Bates Cheeseman, is an Englishman by birth and comes of a respectable family, though not a wealthy one. The bride, so far as her money prospects go, may be one of the wealthiest women in the country some day. Her ancestors founded the magnificent estate at Morrisania, N. Y. Another, Lewis Morris, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first Gouverneur Morris was a Cabinet officer and afterward Minister to France. The family was extremely wealthy, and the present Lewis Gouverneur Morris, now an old man, added to the worldly property of the family by marrying a Lorillard.

The assembly room at the post of Fort Hamilton was the scene from 3 p. m., on the afternoon of June 18 until 10 of a tea and sale given under the auspices of a committee composed of Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, Miss Sarah Hopkins, Mrs. Capt. Thorp, Mrs. Lieut. Oscar Straub, Misses Mary Gelston and Nettie Gelston, prominent workers of the old St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, in aid of the church building fund. Work on the erection of a stone edifice has been begun and the proceeds of the sale will materially aid in its completion. The affair was a financial success, over \$175 being cleared, and nearly all the prominent families in the vicinity were represented. The 5th Artillery band gave an excellent concert during the afternoon and at sundown, as the flag was being slowly lowered from the pole on top of the parapet, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, making the scene an impressive one. The booths were presided over by the following: Stationery, Miss Katharine McKay; fancy groceries, Miss Mary Bennett; Miss Polly de Raimes; perfumery booth No. 1, Mrs. Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Mrs. Creamer; perfumery booth No. 2, Miss Maud Kirtland, Miss Daggett; preserves and pickles, Miss Mary Gelston, Mrs. Gately; lemonade, Miss Helen Kirtland; flower, Miss Julia Bennett; ice cream, Miss Hopkins, Miss Kegeman.

The marriage of Miss Jane Harris Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henley W. Chapman, and granddaughter of the late Col. William Chapman, U. S. A., to Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 6th U. S. Cav., took place the evening of June 16, at the home of the bride's parents, in Green Bay, Wis. The bride, on her father's arm, preceded by twelve bridesmaids, the Bon Ami Club, of which the bride was a member, and her little niece, Ruth Ellsworth, as maid of honor, came down the stairway, and met the groom and his best man, Lieut. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th U. S. Inf., brother of the bride, at the parlor door. The groom led his bride across the room, and there, under a canopy formed by an old flag of Col. Chapman, and in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends, the impressive marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church was read by Dr. J. L. Hewitt. A reception followed, when Mr. and Mrs. Phillips received congratulations and best wishes from a large circle of friends. The bride was simply but charmingly attired in white silk, with overdress of white mousseline de soie, and her only ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom. The bouquet was of bride roses. The little maid of honor was in white and carried a large bunch of sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore dainty summer gowns and carried bridesmaid rosebuds. The groom and his best man were in full dress uniform. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips left on the night train for Chicago and the East, and will be at home after August 25, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The post ball Squa came there ions, by a car day's tea It ing th it was "asho until ning the m Wil a slea piteh nautic did voy. The of this to rec The Na Timbe Willia Gilmo March Wheel Hamp Horn, Harris Lyon, To Na Haesle Morga Johnso Brooke Gillis, Reynol Powell Mustin Palmer Fitzger To Earn William Brooke bases— Brooke base on Off Wi iams, 4 on bas twenty *Tim Army Navy Miles Inspecte in custo Indians Agent were m Chief W at any pear in The S until m Stouch, Washing cause of the foll "Mak This d the trou ary au orders f them the Badge Hair, in iff to ph that he Maj. A sent her to invest wind's t Lane D Since been a i officers zens of Phelps, Cannon Lord & of the V host of said to b lation, in the lawn lunch, a drill foll squadrons itors, and purpose of band gave being fill addition, ened to it

ARMY DOWNS NAVY AT FOOTBALL.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 20, 1897.

There has certainly been a boom in athletics at this post ever since the class of '98 organized a crack football team and played the team of the North Atlantic Squadron to a tie last fall. When the warm weather came in earnest, football gave way to baseball, and there have been several interesting contests. First, there were two games between the officers of the two battalions, and then an officers' team was defeated by a good margin by a nine selected from the brawny car builders, who have been in session here. Yesterday there was a game between the Army officers and a team selected from the New York and the Texas.

It was a clean victory for the Army. Notwithstanding the fact that the score ran up into the double figures, it was an interesting contest from start to finish. The "ashores" and the "adoats" were each sure of success until the artillerites came to the bat in the fourth inning and hammered out nine runs in a way that made the mizzen creak.

Williams carried away the batting honors, as he made a clean single, a two-bagger and a home run drive. He pitched a steady game for the "ashores," and held the nautical people down to three hits. March and Haesler did very clever work at first base, and Gillis, of the Navy, played a clean, snappy game at second.

There has been so much interest aroused at the result of this contest that it is rumored that the Navy intends to reorganize, and give the Army another rub.

The full score follows:

ARMY.										
Names.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Timberlake, catcher	4	3	1	8	1	3				
Williams, pitcher	4	3	3	0	4	1				
Gilmore, second base	4	3	1	0	3	1				
March, first base	4	2	1	5	1	0				
Wheeler (Charles), third base	4	2	2	2	1	0				
Humphreys, left field	4	1	1	0	2	1				
Horn, center field	4	3	2	0	0	1				
Harris, right field	4	1	0	0	0	1				
Lyon, short stop	4	2	2	0	2	2				
Totals	36	20	13	15	14	10				

NAVY.										
Names.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Haesler, first base	4	1	0	7	1	0				
Morgan, short stop	4	2	1	0	2	0				
Johnson, third base	3	2	0	0	0	0				
Brooke, catcher	3	0	2	5	1	1				
Gillis, second base	3	0	0	0	4	0				
Reynolds, left field	3	1	0	0	0	0				
Mustin, pitcher	3	2	0	1	4	2				
Palmer, right field	2	1	0	1	0	0				
Fitzgerald, center field	3	1	0	0	0	2				
Totals	29	10	3	14	12	6				

Earned runs—Army, 6; Navy, 1. Two-base hits—Williams, Gilmore, Morgan. Three-base hits—Wheeler, Brooke. Home runs—Williams, March, Horn. Stolen bases—Army, 6; Navy, 4. Passed balls—Timberlake, 5; Brooke, 3. Sacrifice hit—March. Balk—Powell. First base on errors—Army, 3; Navy, 9. First base on balls—Off Williams, 6; off Powell, 4. Struck out—By Williams, 4; by Powell, 5. Hit by pitcher—Powell. Left on bases—Navy, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Fulton.

SCORE BY INNINGS.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Army	2	0	3	9	6	20				
Navy	0	1	2	5	2	10				

HOOVER MURDER ARRESTS.

Miles City, Mon., June 11.—Sheriff Gibb and Stock Inspector Smith reached this city this evening, having in custody Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, the Cheyenne Indians implicated in the Hoover murder.

Agent Stouch called the Indians all in, and the arrests were made by the Sheriff, no resistance being offered. Chief White Bull is still at liberty, but can be arrested at any time, having expressed himself as willing to appear in court when wanted.

The Sheriff did not think it advisable to arrest him until matters had subsided a little. Indian Agent Stouch, who sent a dispatch to the War Department at Washington, saying that he feared to make arrests because of the consequences that might follow, received the following reply:

"Make the arrests and meet the consequences." This decided action of the War Department settled all the trouble between the Indians, white men, and military authorities. As soon as the Indians learned that orders from Washington had been received to arrest them they realized it was useless to fight, and no further trouble is now expected.

Badger greeted his Indian friends, Crow and Yellow Hair, in an antagonistic manner. He wished the Sheriff to place them in the cell with him one at a time so that he could poison the life out of them.

Maj. A. C. Hawley, Special U. S. Indian Agent, was sent here directly from the Department at Washington to investigate the Indian trouble. He took Little Whirlwind's testimony in private, and immediately started for Lame Deer to interview Indian Agent Stouch.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Since the advent of the headquarters, this post has been a lively one. There have been three regimental formations, reviews and drills. On Friday, June 18, the officers gave a handsome card for the prominent citizens of Burlington, among whom were the Hon. J. E. Phelps, former Minister to England; Col. Le Grand B. Cannon and Griswold of New York; Mr. Hatch, of Lord & Taylor; Dr. Seward Webb, Mr. Smith, president of the Vermont Central Railroad; Samuel Peck, and a host of others of wealth and position. Burlington is said to be second wealthiest town, in proportion to population, in the country. The ladies also gave a tea on the lawn under tent flies to ladies from Burlington. After lunch, a reception of standards, review, and regimental drill followed. Capt. Dodd and Hardie, commanding squadrons. On Wednesday, a review was given to visitors, and on the 24th one is to be had for some 1,500 who purpose coming to see the U. S. Cavalry. Sunday the band gave a concert to over 2,000 persons, the grounds being filled with foot and carriages. The band is a great addition, and being heard by troops who have not listened to its music for over twelve years.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 18, 1897.

Capt. and Mrs. Casper Conrad, after spending several days with Col. and Mrs. Bailey, left the first of the week to continue their trip East. Capt. Augustus Maccomb, 5th Cav., succeeds Capt. J. Arnold Augur at this post. Lieut. Percival Lowe and Lieut. Walter Mc-Broom have gone out to make a map of the country north of the post. They were accompanied by Mr. Marshall of San Francisco and Mr. Chris Augur, who will help relieve the monotony.

Capt. and Mrs. Hinton entertained Capt. and Mrs. Conrad last week. The other guests being Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Dr. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, and Lieut. Lowe.

Mrs. Van Valzah and Mrs. Ward entertained the "high five" club of El Paso last Saturday afternoon from 2.30 o'clock until 6. Those present were Mrs. Clarence Bailey, Mrs. Casper Conrad, Mrs. Augur, Mrs. Charles Hinton, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Pell, Mrs. Charles McClure, Mrs. Edwin Winans, Mrs. Thomas Griffith, Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Evans, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Carrie Augur, Miss Evans, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Grace Logan, Miss Evelyn Logan, while from El Paso were Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Russell, Miss Jetton and Miss Hoard, Lieut. Lowe and Mr. Marshall.

Capt. Davis, of the Commissary Department at San Antonio, arrived in El Paso this week. He has been detailed to purchase and distribute supplies to those who were sufferers by the recent flood in El Paso.

Mrs. Nathaniel McClure and daughter, after several months visit in New York are now sojourning in that most delightful of States, Kentucky. Lieut. McClure's home. They are expected to return to the garrison next month. Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf., will represent that regiment at the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth for the next two years. Lieut. Baldwin is a very bright young officer, and his friends predict a very brilliant career for him.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Fort Monroe, June 22, 1897.

1st Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, Ord., Dept., arrived at the post on June 18, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of the 10-inch disappearing carriages, during the practice of the batteries of the 4th Artillery, during the past week. The carriages work beautifully.

Col. Royal T. Frank, Commandant, returned to the post June 19 from New York.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, visited Col. Frank, commandant, June 19.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., arrived at the post June 21, having been ordered before the board in session at the post, for examination for promotion to the rank of Captain. Lieut. Harris is well known at Fort Monroe.

The batteries of the 4th Artillery, which have been here during June for artillery target practice, have completed that practice, except Batteries M and A, from Washington Barracks, which will yet practice with the 3.6 B. L. field mortar, and the batteries from Fort McHenry, D. and L., will return to their post on June 24.

1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., rejoined the post from a seven days' leave, on June 22.

The men of the 4th Artillery in camp at the post have been enjoying themselves to a considerable extent while here, in playing games of baseball with the men of the post, and on June 21 a team composed of men from the camp and the Artillery School team played at the Soldiers' Home, the Artillery School team being the winner in a closely matched game.

WHO CAUGHT CHIEF JOSEPH?

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

May it not be that the controversy referred to in your issue of June 13, as to who caught Chief Joseph, whether General Howard or General Miles, is resolvable by answering "Both"? Did not General Howard drive Chief Joseph on to the point of the then Colonel Miles' sabers? If two individuals combine to run a third party down either may be said to have caught the fugitive, whoever it happens to be who first lays actual touch upon him. "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any—bird," unless the birding gets pushed from behind into the net. It would be well to have the history of this Chief Joseph episode settled clearly while the agents in the work of capture are still living. And as a general principle of historic judgment the average student of affairs will be loath to believe that (except in very unusual circumstances) any one man can monopolize the credit for such an achievement. And the worst of all critical methods is to cry up one hero by the seemingly easy method of crying down another.

ONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 22, 1897.

Lieut. William F. Fullam, who will report for duty at the Naval Academy on the last of June, has been a most successful drillmaster of the Cadet Battalion, and it is probable, that he will have this corps again under his competent management. He stands in high favor with the cadets, amongst other reasons, "because he knows when to jump on you," explained a cadet. That is, he was not unreasonable in his expectations of the cadets, and only scolded them for their delinquencies when better could be expected of them. The summer detail of duty includes Lieut. Fullam as the second coming on July 16, and ending Aug. 22. Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Jr., is the third detail and will follow Lieut. Fullam.

There are four naval cadets now on leave from the Academy: Naval Cadets William G. DuBose, of Sparta, Ga.; Naval Cadet Ernest F. Eggert, of Saginaw, Mich.; Naval Cadet Harry H. Bessell, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Naval Cadet William H. Jeffers, of New York, but whose mother resides at Annapolis, Md. The first two have just graduated and are awaiting the establishment of the Branch of Naval Construction Instruction at the Naval Academy to continue their course, and the other two are on sick leave.

A number of candidates are already here in the preparatory naval schools, getting ready for the September examination for admission to the Naval Academy.

The walk in front of Blake Row, Naval Academy, is now in course of alteration. The pavement will be carried farther out toward the carriage way so as to give a larger grass plot between each house, after the order established in front of the officers' quarters in the new addition, known as Oklahoma.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

A recent social event at the post was a beach party, given by Lieut. and Mrs. George Duncan, Thursday, June 16. After supper the party gathered around the camp fire at which had been cooked the fish caught earlier in the evening. Mr. Robert Hall brought his guitar and the time was spent in singing college songs. On Saturday occurred the usual afternoon hop, after which Mrs. Grimes entertained the young people on the lawn, in honor of her daughter, Miss Grace, recently returned from school.

Saturday evening a number of young people chaperoned by Mrs. Grimes and Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Brown, drove to Highland Park to attend one of the delightful dances given by the club there.

That Sheridan is a delightful post in summer is proved by the number of visitors in the post, among whom are: Miss Mason, of St. Paul, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Price; a sister and friend of Mrs. Jarvis, from her home in Virginia and Mr. Dudley L. Carpenter, of New York, visiting his parents, Maj. and Mrs. G. S. Carpenter.

Miss Mable Sawyer, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Hoff, expects to go to Los Angeles the early part of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton, of Joliet, have been visiting their son, Lieut. J. L. Knowlton.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 23, 1897.

The routine of camp life with its alternations of duties and pleasures has brought a grateful change after the many months of study. Hops and band concerts occur on alternate evenings, hops on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, band concerts on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The first class hop managers are: Conrad S. Babcock, Alexander E. Williams, David L. Stone, Robert C. Davis, Edwin D. Bricker, Frank C. Boggs, Jr., Edmund N. Benchley, William F. Nesbitt, Charles W. Eaton. The third class hop managers are: George B. Comly, Edmund M. Rhett, Robert F. Jackson, Joseph A. Baer, Samuel A. Gleaves and Upton Birnie, Jr.

The band concerts on Tuesday and Saturday evenings are held in camp. The Thursday evening concert takes place in front of the quarters of the superintendent.

Many recent graduates have returned for visits of short duration since graduation. Cadet graduates Pope, Dorey, Connor, Roberts, T. A. Helms and Milliken among the number.

Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Engineers, and Mrs. Abbot, Lieut. William E. Shipp, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Shipp; Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen. Dept.; Mrs. Louis A. Craig, whose son is a member of the first class; Mrs. J. B. Babcock, whose son is also a member of the first class; Alex. C. Cummins, Jr., who assisted the chaplain and preached at the services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning, have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., relieving Lieut. Richardson; Lieut. H. P. Howard, 6th Cav.; Col. Otto L. Hein, the new commandant, relieving Col. Mills, have reported for duty during the past week. A very enjoyable cadet reception was given last Wednesday afternoon by Miss Parker for her cousin, Miss Prescott. The guests were cadets of the first and third classes and the young ladies of the post. Among the members were: Cadets Boggs, Williams, Newbold, Jackson, Comly, Benjamin, Jordan, Grant, and the Misses Davis, Spurgin, Hail, Campbell, Sanger, Lee, Craney, Michie and Mason.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Mrs. McClellan, wife of Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., who died at Fort Wadsworth, June 9, were taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

Comdr. George E. Wingate, U. S. N., whose death we have already briefly referred to had not been in good health for some time, and his death is said to have been caused by rheumatism of the stomach.

He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 10, 1837. At the age of 16 he shipped on a merchant vessel and made several voyages to the East Indies, South America and to China and Japan. He joined the Navy service Oct. 31, 1863, as Acting Ensign, and was in the Gulf blockading squadron at Mobile with Farragut's fleet. He was commissioned a master in the service March 12, 1868, a Lieutenant in December of the same year, Lieutenant Commander July 13, 1870, and Commander May 26, 1887. His first command was on the Monongahela. He was afterward transferred to the Ranger and later to the Michigan. He was in command of the latter when he was appointed to take charge of the Charlestown Navy Yard in January, 1897. He was much esteemed by all who knew him. He became a resident of Malden thirteen years ago, building an elegant home at 85 Dexter street. He leaves a wife and two sons, George F. and Edward L. The burial was in Forestdale Cemetery, Malden, Mass.

Mr. Samuel Black Winram, who died June 8, at Kansas City, served in the early part of the War of 1861-65 as a private of Ohio Volunteers. Preferring the Navy, however, he was appointed Mate in 1863, and served with credit and efficiency until May, 31, 1864. He leaves a widow and three children, one of whom is Lieut. S. B. Winram, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. Frederick William Kingsbury, 2d U. S. Cav., who died at Fort Riley, June 13, from an operation following an attack of typhoid fever, was born in Ohio, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Wisconsin in 1866, was graduated in 1870, and appointed to the 2d Cavalry, with which regiment he has been identified ever since, and had his full share of frontier service. He was an officer of high professional ability and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Capt. Horace B. Sarson, U. S. A., retired, who died June 23, at Omaha, Neb., was born in England, came to this country, enlisted in 1864, became Sergeant Major of the 16th U. S. Infantry, and in November, 1866, was promoted a 2d Lieutenant in that regiment. In 1869 he was transferred to the 2d U. S. Infantry and served with it for 27 years, being retired for disability incurred in the line of duty Aug. 27, 1896. He had an honorable record and his old Army friends, especially of the 2d Infantry, will grieve to hear of his death.

Capt. George Washington Kingsbury, U. S. A., retired, who died at his home in Clifton Springs, N. Y., on June 22, served with great credit and gallantry during the war in Vermont Volunteers, being severely wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania. He was then assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out in 1867, receiving the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, afterwards assigned to the 12th U. S. Infantry, was retired in 1886 on account of disability from wound received in the line

of duty. The deceased officer had an excellent record of service during the war on the frontiers.

Col. Clement D. Hebb, U. S. M. C., retired, who died June 23, at his home in Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, joined the Corps as 2d Lieutenant, March 14, 1856; 1st Lieutenant, 1861, and Captain, July, of same year; Major, 1876; Lieutenant Colonel, April 18, 1880. He attained the grade of Colonel in 1889, and was retired for age July 10, 1892. He rendered excellent and arduous service during the war. He was born in Virginia, appointed from California, being commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, March 14, 1856. During his long service he was on duty in the Brazil squadron, 1856 to 1859, and the Paraguay expedition. He was ordered with a detachment of Marines to Fort Washington, on Potomac, to prevent the fort from falling into the hands of the rebels, 1861. He served during the rebellion in the frigate Santee, Gosport, Va., Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Morris and Folly Islands, S. C., New York, Portsmouth, N. H., Washington, D. C. He was later on the Colorado of the European squadron, 1866-7, and at various barracks. He was retired July 10, 1892.

Capt. Harris B. Sarson, U. S. A., retired, died this week at Omaha, Neb., aged 61.

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 37, JUNE 12, 1897, W. D., A. G. O.

Publishes tables of the price of clothing and equipage, and of tableware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day, also of the allowances of equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils, to take effect July 1, 1897, and to remain in force until further orders.

The made and unmade blouses will hereafter be carried on the return of Quartermaster's supplies according to sizes and will be charged and accounted for at the prices established for each particular size.

Revised blank forms 65 and 86, amended to correspond with the foregoing, will be furnished and should be used for all issues on and after July 1, 1897.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 12, JUNE 17, 1897, DEPT. TEXAS.

In accordance with the orders of the President, published in General Orders No. 34, current series, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

WM. MONTROSE GRAHAM,
Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 16, JUNE 14, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA.

Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., is announced as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia, relieving Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M.

G. O. 16, JUNE 12, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Asst. Adj. Gen., is announced as Adjutant General Department of California.

G. O. 14, JUNE 21, 1897, DEPT. EAST.

Para. II, General Orders, No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows, viz.:
II. Requisitions for regular articles of subsistence stores, except those hereinafter specially provided for, will be made quarterly, as soon as practicable after taking the inventory, and not later than the last day of February, May, August and November, for periods of seven calendar months. The quantities of all articles on hand in good condition will be entered on requisitions, whether additional quantities are needed or not.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 17, JUNE 14, 1897 DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as Acting Engineer Officer, Department of California, vice 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., hereby relieved.

G. O. 13, JUNE 5, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

Announces the schedule of authorized road stations in the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, which will in no case be exceeded.

G. O. 8, JUNE 14, 1897, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

In compliance with the requirements of General Orders No. 34, current series, War Department, A. G. O., promulgating the orders of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

JAMES F. WADE, Brig. Gen.

W. D., A. G. O. JUNE 21, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the A. G.'s Office during the week ending Saturday, June 19, 1897:

Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., to be Brigadier General, June 16, 1897, vice Mizner, retired.

Retirement.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes:

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., June 17, 1897.

Casualty.

Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., died June 13, 1897, at Fort Riley, Kan.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 40, JUNE 24, W. D., A. G. O.

I.—Paragraph 107 of the Manual for the Pay Department is revoked and paragraph 45 of the same manual is amended to read as follows:

45. An order for a Paymaster to change station or to perform journeys for the purpose of paying troops, will cover the legal traveling allowances for his authorized clerk.

II.—Paragraphs 1109 and 1117 of the Regulations are amended to take effect July 1, 1897, to read as follows:

1109. The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty; civilian clerks and agents in the military service when traveling under orders on public business; Sergeant Majors, Ordnance, Commissary and Quartermaster Sergeants (post or regimental) Hospital Stewards, Chief Musicians, Principal Musicians, Chief Trumpeters, Saddler Sergeants, and Sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a Medical Officer showing

the necessity therefor. Officers of the Army traveling on day journeys are entitled to seats in day parlor cars, provided such privilege is not covered by sleeping car accommodations already held by them.

1117. An officer traveling on duty who incurs expense for authorized sleeping or parlor car accommodations, when it is impracticable to obtain a request therefor, will be reimbursed by the Quartermaster's Department upon application supported by a receipt for the amount paid by him and a copy of the orders under which the journey was performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 36, JUNE 11, 1897, W. D., A. G. O.

The following omissions, alterations, and additions to the Small Arms Firing Regulations (Blunt's, approved by the Secretary of War, Dec. 20, 1888), recommended by the Commanding General of the Army, are approved and published for the information and guidance of the Army. All small arms firing and instruction therein will be conducted under those regulations as hereby amended.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

This order is a pamphlet of 85 pages, directing changes in Firing Regulations, the general character of which has already been indicated in the "Journal." Two hundred and fifty-five new paragraphs are added, and the following paragraphs of Blunt's Regulations are omitted altogether: 14, 43, 47, 50, 63-69 inclusive, 88, 128-140 inclusive, 175-178 inclusive, 197, 203-259 inclusive, 261, 272-282 inclusive, 287, 288, 296, 301, 303, 304, 305, 317, 318, 319, 321-361 inclusive, 375-392 inclusive, 412, 418, 419, 428, 430, 431, 432, 435, and remainder of page 177; pages 178 to 181 inclusive, and 182 up to paragraph 447; 501-509 inclusive, 511, 512, 513, 514, 610, 631, 635, 636, 637, 654, 655, 656, 690, 709, 722 and table; 724, 736, 744, 791, 833, 836, 839-848 inclusive, 853, 854, 856, 857-869 inclusive. New tables are substituted for those found on pages 329 to 336 inclusive, and a new set of forms are given. The remaining changes consist in the alteration of paragraphs that are retained, and changes in targets, etc. The proceedings of the Board of Revision are given, with the following order:

Headquarters of the Army,

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1897.

To the Honorable the Secretary of War.

Sir: Referring to the revision of the Small Arms Firing Regulations, prepared by Capt. J. S. Mallory, Acting Judge Advocate (late Inspector Small Arms Practice, Department of the Colorado), and submitted to a board which met yesterday, I have the honor to recommend that after such amendments, if any, as may be found advisable by the board and approved, the revision be immediately formally approved and the changes published in General Orders as proposed; that is, the amendments to be announced in a general order, leaving the publication of the whole work with the settlement of copyright claims on the original work for another year, when a more complete revision can be made on the year's experience. I make this recommendation now as I am about to leave the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Major General Commanding.

May 20.—The revision by Capt. Mallory amended by the board with the report of the board is herewith.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

May 22, 1897.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Ord. Sergt. A. Von Mynenheim is relieved from extra duty as school teacher. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 12.)
Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg. (Fort Hamilton, June 17.)

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, C. S., is relieved from the operation of par. 6, S. O. 105, May 6, 1897, H. Q. A., detailing him to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

Commy. Sergt. Fred Dobler (appointed June 16, 1897, from 1st Sergt., Co. E, 20th Inf.), now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction of range tables. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted Maj. William S. Patten, Q. M. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave until Sept. 1, 1897, is granted Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adj. Gen. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 145, D. E., June 21.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 1, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 21.)

Comd. Sergt. A. J. Merrill will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal on duty. (Columbus Barracks, June 14.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will then proceed to join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan. (H. Q. A., June 18.)

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., who is relieved. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE S. HUNTT.

Col. Hewitt, 2d Cav., in a regimental order dated June 15, 1897, announces the death, at Fort Riley, Kan., on the afternoon of June 13, of Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., recounts his services and says: "He was Quartermaster of the regiment from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1891. By his death the regiment loses not only a meritorious officer, but an estimable gentleman. He was faithful to duty, loyal to his superiors, considerate to his inferiors and beloved by all. In respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Troop A, 2d U. S. Cav., in recent resolutions, unanimously adopted, say: "We bow in humble submission, but with sorrowing hearts to this visitation from the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who has taken from us our well beloved Captain and friend, Frederick W. Kings-

bury. We desire to express our profound appreciation of his sterling character as a soldier and a man, and a copy of these resolutions will be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and a copy to the "Army and Navy Journal."

3d CAVALRY.—COL. LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 5, S. O. 38, C. S., Dept. Missouri. (S. O. 109, D. M., June 16.)

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., under date of June 10, announces that under the provisions of par. 1, S. O. 111, and par. 2, S. O. 116, H. Q. A., he assumes command of the post of Fort Ethan Allen.

1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav., is granted a hunting leave for seven days. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 21.)

Ord. Sergt. Alphonse von Nyvenheim, is relieved from extra duty as school teacher, and Pvt. Archie E. Mills, Troop E, 3d Cav., detailed in his stead. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 12.)

1st Lieut. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., is relieved from special duty as adjutant and recruiting officer at post and 1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, adjutant, 3d Cav., detailed in his stead.

Sergt. Albert A. Lepron, Troop E, 3d Cav., is relieved from special duty as Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 11.)

Capt. George K. Hunter and James O. Mackay, and 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 100, D. M., June 16.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., is relieved as Post Adjutant and Recording Officer, and 1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, Adj., detailed in his stead. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 11.)

2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d Cav., in accordance with his own request, will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1897, and join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., is placed in charge of the work already begun of minor tactics. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 13.)

Sergts. B. Mulhern and J. J. Frawley, Co. G, are appointed Regimental Color Sergeants. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 14.)

Corp. W. F. Bonn has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. E. J. Kierce appointed Corporal in Troop E.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Candidate Sergt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., Troop G, 4th Cav., having reported at headquarters, Department of Columbia, will await at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., the receipt of orders from the War Department assigning him to a station on appointment as 2d Lieutenant. (S. O. 91, D. C., June 14.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, 1897, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav. (H. Q., June 19.)

1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as in charge of ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms practice. (S. O. 9, D. D., June 18.)

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector General, Northern District. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

1st Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Ringgold, Tex., not later than June 30, for duty at that post. (S. O. 63, D. T., June 21.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Adj., 6th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, from the 10th to the 24th of July, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

On the arrival at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., of Troops D and H, 4th Cavalry, now en route, Troops D and I, 6th Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and will, as soon as practicable, proceed by marching, under command of Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 76, D. D., June 17.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty at Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind., to take effect Oct. 11, 1897, and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

The leave granted Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., is extended two days. (S. O. 47, D. C., June 17.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, vice Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., relieved as of that date at his own request, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. GUY V. HENRY.

1st Lieut. William E. Shipp, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Davis School, Winston, N. C., to take effect Sept. 15, 1897, and will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 7, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Hay, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Custer, Mont., and 1st Lieut. George F. Ahern, 25th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of said court. (S. O. 74, D. D., June 15.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss., to take effect Sept. 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art. (Washington Barracks, June 17.)
Par. 5, S. O. 139, June 16, 1897, from H. Q. A., is amended to read as follows: Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of the annual artillery target practice at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art. (Jackson Barracks, June 17.)

Lance Corp. W. S. Smigorsky has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The body of Pvt. Joseph White, Battery C, 2d Art., of Fort Warren, missing since June 6, was found June 19

in the waters of Hull Bay, with his throat cut. The matter is being investigated.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, June 16.)
1st Sergt. C. R. Anderson, G. 2d Art., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, June 18.)

Battery L, 2d Art., having completed target practice will return to Fort Schuyler. (Fort Slocum, June 15.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. MARCUS P. MILLER.

The ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, vice 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, 5th Art., who is relieved on that date at his own request. Lieut. Hamilton will join his battery. (H. Q. A., June 18.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. SUENTHER.

Leave for six months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1898. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, June 17.)

Batteries A and M, 4th Art., from Washington Barracks, and D and L, from Fort McHenry, have about completed their target practice at Fort Monroe, and will return to their posts early next week. They will be replaced at Monroe by G and I, from Washington Barracks and C from McHenry.

Sergt. W. K. Oswill, C, 4th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort McHenry, June 20.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. George G. Gately, 5th Art., on detached service at Fort Hamilton, will join his proper battery at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 145, D. E., June 21.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 145, D. E., June 21.)

Corp. E. Walther has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Cyrus White appointed Corporal in Light Battery F, 5th Art.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art. (Fort Monroe, June 18.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, June 18.)

Sergt. F. B. Bliss, B, 5th Art., will join his battery at Willets Point. (Fort Slocum, June 11.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, June 17.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of New York at Peekskill, N. Y., from June 19 to July 31, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., is detailed to take temporary charge of the recruiting station in St. Paul, Minn., during the absence of 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., and will proceed from Fort Snelling to St. Paul and return, daily, for this purpose. (S. O. 75, D. D., June 16.)

The 3d Infantry will march with field equipment from Fort Snelling under command of Col. John H. Page, at a date to reach the rendezvous near Lake City, Minn., by July 3, 1897, for encampment with the Minnesota National Guard. One medical officer and a proper complement of the hospital corps will accompany the regiment. Three commissioned officers and a suitable guard will be left at Fort Snelling. Targets, target frames, silhouettes, and ordnance stores for target practice, will be shipped by rail. On the breaking up of the National Guard encampment the regiment will return, by marching, to Fort Snelling. On the march to and from the camp near Lake City, and while there, the troops will be instructed in such minor tactics as may be deemed practicable by the commanding officer. (S. O. 73, D. D., June 14.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for three months from Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.

2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Chief Musician Ludwig Kuine, Band 6th Inf., will proceed to Camp Taylor, Nashville. (Fort Thomas, June 17.)

The following transfers are made in the 6th Infantry: Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, from Co. D to K; Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, from Co. K to D. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

Capt. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. D. (Fort Thomas, June 21.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 44, D. C., June 11.)

2d Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to join his proper station (Fort Logan, Colo.). (S. O. 45, June 12, D. C.)

Leave granted Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., to take effect Dec. 29, 1897, to relieve Capt. Charles L. Davis, 10th Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. Lieut. Perry will report at the school Dec. 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. F. H. Sargent, 8th Inf., extended twenty-one days. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

A Cheyenne dispatch says: Charles S. Erswell, champion fast bicycle rider of Wyoming, has been placed under arrest at Cheyenne, charged with the murder of Pvt. McCrimness, 8th U. S. Inf. While riding on his wheel, Erswell ran into a crowd of nine soldiers, knocking one down. An altercation followed, in which Erswell shot McCrimness, and then escaped to his home. The soldiers followed and battered in the doors, and while thus engaged Erswell shot Pvt. Thomas Mooney. Friday McCrimness died from his wounds, and Mooney is in a critical condition, and will probably die.

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf. (S. O. 146, D. E., June 22.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, June 21.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., is detailed as Officer in Charge of Athletics. (Madison Barracks, June 23.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

So much of the sentence in the case of Sergt. John F. Rooney, Co. B, 10th Inf., as shall remain unexecuted on July 1, 1897, is remitted. (S. O. 103, D. M., June 15.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf. (S. O. 108, D. M., June 15.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., convened by par. 5, S. O. 55, c. s., D. P., during the trial of Pvt. William E. Shields, Co. G, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case. (S. O. 60, D. P., June 8.)

Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his station. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

The following appointments were on June 18 made in the 12th Infantry: Pvt. Edmund Timperly, Co. C, to be Corporal, vice Trotter, reduced; Pvt. Andrew J. Hull, Co. H, to be Corporal, vice Renner, reduced.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Adjt. 12th Inf., having completed a tour of four years as Adjutant of his regiment, will be relieved from said duty June 19, and 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, is appointed Adjutant of the regiment in his stead. (12th Infantry, June 19.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Co. F, 13th Inf., will go into camp for target practice about July 8, and will be succeeded by Co. B, which will be succeeded by Co. D. (Fort Columbus, June 17.)

1st Lieut. A. R. Buffington, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, June 19.)

Lieut. A. R. Buffington, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, June 22.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Aug. 25, 1897. He will remain on duty with the 5th Infantry until the time when it shall become necessary for him to start to comply with this order. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD EMOALE.

Leave for one month to take effect about July 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 15th Inf. (Fort Bayard, N. M.), with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (S. O. 44, D. C., June 11.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Corp. M. Feiock, F, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. M. B. Hall, appointed Corporal.

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., will report in person June 1, 1897, to the Commandant for duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

Leave for one month and seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Marton F. Smith, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 19.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB KLINE.

2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with construction of fascines and bagions at target range. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 19.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Van Deman and Anton Sprunger, Jr., 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 18.)

Leave for two months, to take effect between July 1 and July 10, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., June 22.)

The return journey on Aug. 16, 1896, by 2d Lieut. L. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., from Fort Ethan Allen, to Plattsburg Barracks, was performed under instructions. (S. O. 146, D. E., June 22.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of six months, is granted Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 18.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Hospital Steward William Torrens, West Point, N. Y.; Sergt. Laurits N. Hedegaard, Ord. Dept., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Sergt. Peter Clayborne, Troop D, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Artificer Reuben F. Haines, Co. A, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Pvt. Louis C. Murray, Mounted Service, Recruiting Station, No. 310, West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 21.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., June 17. Detail: Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, Co. M, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Adjt., 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 44, D. C., June 11.)

At Fort Keogh, Mont., June 24, 1897. Detail: Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Med. Dept.; Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf.; Capt. John Kinsie, 2d Inf.; Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William J. Lutz, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John M. Morgan, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Creary, 2d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 76, D. D., June 17.)

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., June 21, 1897. Detail: Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Dept.; Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Elmer Lindsley, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 74, D. D., June 15.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., June 28. Detail: Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf.; Capt. William R. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf.; Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 17th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 146, D. E., June 22.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., July 2. Detail: Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Art.; Capt. Frederick Fuger,

4th Art.; Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art.; Capt. George D. DeShon, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 148, D. E., June 24.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., June 24. Detail: Maj. Otis W. Pollock, 24th Inf.; Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 23d Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 65, D. T., June 21.)

At Fort Brown, Texas, June 25. Detail: Maj. Henry Wagner, 5th Cav.; Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.; Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 64, D. T., June 19.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The names of the sixty-seven cadet graduates of the Military Academy (which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of June 12, 1897, page 756) for appointment in the Army to date from June 11, were sent to the Senate June 21.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

JUNE 18.—Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., to be Brigadier General.

Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., to be Deputy Quartermaster General.

Capt. James Worden Pope, Asst. Q. M., to be Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay, 3d Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Lewis, 2d Cav., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. William Franklin Clark, 7th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant.

Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., to be Major.

1st Lieut. John Deane Charles Hoskins, 3d Art., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant.

JUNE 21.—1st Lieut. Herbert Deakne, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the California Débris Commission.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers will take effect June 24: 2d Lieut. Elmer Lindsay, 6th Cav., to the 4th Cavalry, Troop M; 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 4th Cav., to the 6th Cavalry, Troop D; Lieut. Lindsey remains on duty at Fort Yellowstone till further orders; Lieut. Reeves will join his troop. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

G. O. 40, June 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., announces that par. 107, of the manual for the Pay Department, is revoked, and paragraph 45 of the same manual is altered to read as follows: 45.—An order for a Paymaster to change station or to perform journeys for the purpose of paying troops will cover the legal traveling allowances for his authorized clerks. 11. Par. 1109 and 1117 of the regulations are altered to take effect July 1, 1897, to read as follows: 1109.—The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary state room accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty, civilian clerks and agents in the military service when traveling under orders on public business, Sergeant Majors, Ordnance, Commissary and Quartermaster Sergeants (post or regimental), Hospital Stewards, Chief Musicians, Principal Musicians, Chief Trumpeters, Saddle Sergeants and Sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor. Officers of the Army traveling on day journeys are entitled to seats in day parlor cars, provided such privilege is not covered by sleeping car accommodations already held by them. 1117.—An officer traveling on duty who incurs expense for authorized sleeping or parlor car accommodations, when it is impracticable to obtain a request therefor, will be reimbursed by the Quartermaster's Department upon application supported by a receipt for the amount paid by him and a copy of the orders under which the journey was performed.

The following named officers will proceed as soon as practicable to the posts indicated opposite their respective names for the field duty prescribed in department instructions of June 14 and 16, and addressed to the commanding officers of those posts, viz: 1st Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf. (Fort Apache, A. T.), to Fort Bayard, N. M.; 1st Lieut. A. A. Cabanniss, 24th Inf. (Fort Douglas, Utah), to Fort Huachuca, A. T.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Grisard, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.), to Fort Huachuca, A. T.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav. (Fort Apache, A. T.), to Fort Bayard, N. M.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Hoenbrook, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.), to Fort Bayard, N. M.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Bennett, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.), to Fort Huachuca, A. T.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf. (Whipple Barracks, Ariz.), to Fort Huachuca, A. T.; 2d Lieut. C. E. Russell, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.), to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 47, D. Colo., June 17.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

Leave for four months, from Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

The leave granted Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

A board of engineer officers to consist of Col. Henry M. Robert, Maj. William T. Russell, and Capt. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at Aransas Pass, Texas, upon the call of its senior member, and at such other places, from time to time, as may deem necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the improvements made at the Pass by the Aransas Pass Harbor Company. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

Cadet James Prentice, 4th Class, is granted leave until 2 p. m., Aug. 28, 1897, and will then join the Fourth Class. (H. Q. A., June 23.)

A rumor that the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia are to be transferred from Vancouver Barracks to Portland, Ore., is denied.

It is expected that the 17th Infantry, stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the 4th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Troops A, B, D, H, I and K, 3d Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks Mo.; Troops C and G, 1st Cavalry, and Co. A, 2d Artillery, at Fort Sheridan, will be ordered to Chicago to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue to General Logan in that city, July 22.

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A volume upon the "War of 1812" is to conclude Capt.
Mahan's series of "Sea Power" volumes so far as the
great war is concerned; but we are pleased to learn that,
at the suggestion of his publishers, the gallant author
is about to prepare a summary of the whole subject for
use in schools.

Mr. H. Wilde, president of the Manchester Scientific
and Literary Society, has given the Paris Academy of
Sciences the sum of \$27,000, to be used in giving an
annual prize of \$800, for a discovery or publication in
physical science, the prize to be international. Mr.
Wilde states that this gift is made as a return for the
benefit which he has derived from French science.

German officers who drilled the Chinese troops at
Woo-Sung on May 7 were called on to suppress a mutiny
among the 1,000 native soldiers who had been dis-
charged with three months' extra pay, whereas they
clamored for seven. The native officers fled, but the
German officers called up Chinese troops from the forts
by telephone and in three hours the cannon were dragged
eight miles by hand. The Germans then disarmed the
mutineers, court-martialed the leaders, and lopped off
the heads of four of them.

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Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

The London "Evening News," in commenting on the
Hawaiian annexation treaty, says: "The United States
rightly annex Hawaii upon Capt. Mahan's strategic
grounds. We have no reason to object."

We are glad to observe that the Navy Department has
had the grace to apologize, after a fashion, to Ensign
Stone, for its treatment of him. It was entirely with-
out excuse. Here is a young man who indulges in senti-
ments entirely proper to his age—and to any age for that
matter. He is an officer of the Navy, and it was to be
assumed, in the absence of conclusive evidence to the
contrary, that he was guilty of no impropriety in the
premises. Yet upon no better authority than that of
a complaining letter, such as any jealous parent might
write, he is subjected to the humiliation of a judicial
inquiry, and the annoyance of having himself misrep-
resented in the public press. The Secretary of the Navy
is a lawyer, and he knows that no justice
would hold and no grand jury would indict
on the strength of such flimsy testimony as that
contained in the letter upon which he acted. Surely an
officer and a gentleman ought not to be deprived of the
right which is accorded under our laws to the humblest
citizen, the right of being considered innocent of offense
until there is at least a prima facie case against him.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Mexico's President, has brought to
an end a war which has been going on, with more or
less activity since Spaniards first came to Mexico, by fol-
lowing the example of the United States in organizing
the enemy, a powerful and warlike tribe of Indians,
called the Yaquis, as a body of militia, with this differ-
ence, however—the United States first whipped her In-
dians and afterwards enlisted them under her flag. The
Yaquis inhabited a mountainous region from which the
Army of Mexico, nor that of Spain, from the time of
Cortez to the present, have been unable to dislodge them.
They have made and obeyed only their own laws; have
resisted all attempts to take them; have kept all foes
without their borders; have subsisted upon that which
their country produces, and have maintained their in-
dependence until they now by formal treaty, advanta-
geous to themselves as well as to the Mexican Repub-
lic, surrender it. Before their acceptance of citizenship
and their organization as a part of the armed force of
the Republic they, for a cash consideration, rendered an
important service in suppressing brigands who were
plaguing Mexico.

The July "Century" will have several papers devoted to
the hunting of big game. H. W. Seton-Karr, an Eng-
lish sportsman, tells of his experiences in Africa, includ-
ing the killing of his first elephant and his first rhinoc-
eros. The author also had the rare good fortune of being
asked to join the hunting party of an Indian prince, and
he contributes a chapter describing the hunting of tigers
from the backs of elephants. His papers are illustrated
with photographs of unusual jungle scenes. William
Willard Howard, the well-known Armenian correspondent,
writes of "Hunting the Jaguar in Venezuela." There
will also be an article on "Sports in the Seventeenth Cen-

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tury," by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, describing deer-driv-
ing, fox-tossing, etc. It will have curious illustrations
from quaint old prints and historical paintings.

Li Hung Chang's secretary has recently written to the
Century Co. expressing the pleasure the Viceroy is tak-
ing in General Horace Porter's articles "Campaigning
with Grant," now appearing in the "Century." Mr.
Pethick, the secretary, says: "His Excellency has had
read to him General Porter's articles on General Grant,
and has been greatly interested in studying the character
of his great friend during the greatest of his campaigns
for the preservation of the Union. It is a rare privilege
to read of such deeds related so eloquently by one who
honorably participated in them."

Mr. Philip Syng Physick Conner, of Philadelphia, the
son of the late Commo. Conner, U. S. N., has published in
a handsome quarto volume, with uncut leaves, "The
Home Squadron under Commo. Conner in the War with
Mexico," being a synopsis of its services, with an adden-
dum containing Adml. Temple's memoir of the landing of
our army at Vera Cruz in 1847. It shows the difficulties
Commo. Conner had to contend against owing to the
fact that we had at the time of our war with Mexico no
navy fitted to prosecute warfare in an enemy's waters.
As the result of this, and the fact that Mexico had no
navy at all, on the high seas, the Mexican war was with-
out any strictly naval conflicts. The volume is intended
to relieve the memory of Commo. Conner from any reflec-
tions that might seem to follow from the fact that he
was relieved in the hour of final victory by Commo.
Perry. This was due to chance and not to any intention
on the part of the government to rebuke an able and de-
serving officer.

In the months of actual warfare embraced in Commo.
Conner's term of command, whatever commerce Mexico
may have possessed was annihilated; complete mastery
was kept over the sea, no privateer venturing out, though
the enemy did not withhold tempting offers; the coast
was effectually blockaded; those harbors whose bars
could be crossed were entered; all vessels found, cap-
tured or burnt, while detachments penetrated the country
scores of leagues. Moreover, the principal ports of en-
try, with the exception of Vera Cruz, were in his posses-
sion, while Yucatan, cut off from the rest of Mexico by a
cordon of armed boats extending up one of the rivers
from Lake Termos, became tributary. It was in the
fourth year of his command that Commo. Conner trans-
ferred his pennant. His had been a period of anxiety,
of watching, waiting, and harassing duties, void of ade-
quate reward, of long separation from his family. He
had left home a strong man, ruddy with health, his
brown hair unsilvered by care; he returned gray and
wasted almost to a shadow by mental anxiety, physical
pain, and the effect of the climate of the Gulf.

The recent war between Greece and Turkey has
aroused the latter to the need of regenerating her fleet.
In the late war the Greek Navy was handled very
badly, and had no great opportunity of rendering useful
service, deprived, as it was, of the power of landing
effective bodies of troops. But a strong fleet in the
hands of Turkey would unquestionably have brought
the war to a speedy conclusion, if, indeed, it could ever
have broken out. The Ottoman Government has opened
negotiations with a British firm to take in hand the
work of reorganizing the Navy, if not to assume the
management of the arsenals. German firms are strain-
ing every nerve to prevent the acceptance of the British
proposals. There seems to be some agitation in St.
Petersburg, too, at the idea of Englishmen administering
the Turkish naval establishments for a period of five
years, and repairing and reconstituting the fleet during
that period for £1,000,000 per annum. The "Novoe
Vremya" and "Novosti" have both given expression to
this feeling of alarm.

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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

If the Senate ratify the treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the United States will obtain a territorial acquisition which has long been coveted by the nations of the world. Early appreciating its strategic value, Army and Navy officers have urged upon various administrations the necessity of the United States taking possession of the islands or at least securing control. They will be glad to learn that President McKinley has at last adopted their advice. As early as June 24, 1872, Secretary of War W. W. Belknap issued confidential instructions to Generals Schofield and Alexander to go to Honolulu and investigate its defensive capabilities, in the event of war between the United States and some other maritime nation. Concerning Honolulu, these officers reported that "An enemy could take up his position outside of the entrance to the harbor and command the entire anchorage, as well as the town of Honolulu itself. This harbor would, therefore, be of no use to us as a harbor of refuge in a war with a powerful maritime nation."

The harbor of Ewa, or Pearl River, which was ceded to the United States several years ago by the Hawaiian Government, was very favorably discussed from a military standpoint by these officers and by naval officers who have since reported upon this point. Generals Schofield and Alexander said:

"Pearl River is a fine sheet of deep water extending inland about six miles from the mouth, where it could be completely defended by shore batteries. The depth of water after passing the bar is ample for any vessel."

"If the coral barrier were removed, Pearl River harbor would seem to have all, or nearly all, the necessary properties to enable it to be converted into a good harbor of refuge. It could be completely defended by inexpensive batteries on either or both shores, firing across a narrow channel of entrance. Its waters are deep enough for the largest vessels of war, and its 'locks' particularly around Rabbitt Island, are spacious enough for a large number of vessels to ride at anchor in perfect security against all storms. Its shores are suitable for building proper establishments for sheltering the necessary supplies for a naval establishment, such as magazines of ammunition, provisions, coal, spars, rigging, etc., while the island of Oahu, upon which it is situated, could furnish fresh provisions, meats, fruits, and vegetables in large quantities." * * *

Captain A. T. Mahan, retired, in an article in the "Forum" some years ago, made this statement: "To have a central position such as Hawaii, and to be alone, having no rival and admitting no rival, * * * are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist. * * * But to this striking combination is to be added the remarkable relations borne * * * to the great commercial routes traversing this vast expanse. * * * Too much stress cannot be laid upon the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles, as this is, of every point of our coast line from Puget Sound to Mexico. Were there many others available we might find

it difficult to exclude from all. There is, however, but the one. Shut out from the Sandwich Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well nigh prohibitive. * * * It is rarely that so important a factor in the attack or defense of a coast line—of a sea frontier—is concentrated in a single position, and the circumstance renders doubly imperative upon us to secure it if we righteously can."

Rear Admiral John G. Walker in his reports of several years ago made highly favorable reports upon Pearl Harbor, and those officers who have recently been in Hawaiian waters fully agree with him.

In a letter to the New York "Tribune" Mr. Frederick W. Seward, who was so long Assistant Secretary of State, says:

"Sir: At last we are brought face to face with the question whether we will take the Hawaiian Islands into the United States or will let them drift into the embrace of some other Power."

"Hitherto we have been content to say that we preferred to let the Hawaiians govern themselves independently. But they no longer wish to do so, and in all probability they might soon find it impossible, even if they did wish it."

"There are certainly three, and probably four, great Powers any one of whom would gladly accept the responsibilities that we seem to be afraid of. England, France, Germany and Japan, any one of these would cheerfully take the islands if we don't want them."

"We may inveigh, if we choose, against their 'thirst for dominion' or their 'greed for territory.' But the truth is that each of these four nations is a great and growing Power. Now, every great and growing Power needs space to grow and be great in. It seems to them entirely natural and reasonable to go on extending their commerce, increasing their revenues, strengthening their defenses, and finding a foothold for their emigrants by planting their flag in new fields of enterprise."

"All of these Powers are our friends. No one of them is our enemy, or ever wants to be. They recognize that we have a prior claim, because the islands are geographically nearer to us and are linked to us by ties commercial, political and religious more closely than to any of them. So the annexation of the islands to the United States would be acquiesced in, and when once accomplished no one would dream of contesting our rights there any more than in the Aleutian Islands, or in Key West, or Nantucket, or Block Island. During past years we have taken pains to notify them all that we should consider it an unfriendly act for them to interfere with Hawaii. They have respected our protest because they were friendly and because they recognized our prior claim. But if we formally renounce that prior claim by refusing to take the islands ourselves we cannot go on forever in saying that nobody else shall have them. It is recorded of the original 'dog in the manger' that he kept the cattle at bay for quite a while, but ultimately he found his position untenable. So would ours be."

"The Hawaiians themselves would probably take this view of it. They want to be annexed to the United States, but if we forbid and refuse them they will be reduced to the alternative of deciding whether to maintain a feeble little State, exposed to aggression from abroad and revolution within, or to become an integral part of some great empire which can protect their shores, develop their resources, maintain their peace and increase their wealth. Which horn of the dilemma would they be likely to choose?"

"Whenever it is proposed to add anything to the United States there rises a cloud of visionary dangers, conjured up by the imagination of timid writers and statesmen. Like gibbering phantoms, with uplifted finger and shaking head, they warn us to beware of the expense, to beware of the distance, to beware of the climate and soil, to beware of incongruous elements of population, to beware of war and pestilence, of cyclones, icebergs and volcanoes!"

"These direful threats are mouthed at us so long as the annexation is under discussion. As soon as it is actually made the mocking phantoms one and all sink back into their graves and are never heard of more."

"Then it turns out that every addition to our territory, instead of entailing expense, has brought wealth; instead of a source of weakness has proved a bulwark of strength; instead of bringing war has established peace. It was so with the Louisiana Territory. It was so with Florida. It was so with Oregon. It was so with California. It was so with Alaska. And so it will be with Hawaii. FREDERICK W. SEWARD."

"Montrose-on-the-Hudson, June 17, 1897."

"The Brooklyn 'Eagle' says of Hawaii: 'It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans. Missionaries from this country gave to the islands a written language and put an end to human sacrifices. They established schools, overturned idols and introduced modern methods of government. The native Hawaiian threatens to die out. He is now about as one to four and is steadily declining in numbers. Liliuokalani has absolutely renounced the crown and sworn allegiance to the republic. The restoration of the monarchy is out of the question. It is equally out of the question to suppose that in view of the changed relations in the Pacific Hawaii can much longer maintain itself as an independent nation. Even those who established the republic had no idea that it would be permanent. So firmly were they persuaded that

it would be temporary in character that the constitution contemplates annexation by this country and makes provision accordingly. Our national holidays are celebrated with as much enthusiasm in Honolulu as on this continent, and Hawaii contributed more than its quota of Americans to maintain the union. What the Senate is about to act upon, therefore, is a reasonably clear case. There is not the least suggestion of conquest about it, nor is it likely to whet our appetite for further acquisitions. We are about to plant our flag where it will be cordially welcomed, nor are we assuming obligations which will be especially difficult of fulfillment."

NEW ITALIAN DRILL REGULATIONS.

The "Militär Wochenblatt" has a review of the new Italian regulations for service in campaign which are the result of the latest experience in actual warfare. They provide that troops in contact with an enemy are to be preceded by a detachment under an officer who is responsible that they take the right road, that the roads are kept clear, etc. This is an excellent precaution. Reports of important intelligence are to be communicated not only to the immediate commanding officer, but also to the first superior whom the person bringing the intelligence may chance to meet. A special article emphasizes the importance of at once transmitting intelligence, and directs that of reconnaissance a map, watch, telescope, compass and report book are to be carried, but not papers which might be of any value to the enemy. Cavalry is expressly warned that it is not sufficient for it to merely see; it must also prevent the enemy from seeing, and therefore the practice is condemned of spreading out numerous small parties across the front like a veil, because a mass of hostile cavalry advancing could easily tear through it.

Some changes are made in the constitution of outposts, as to which the new Italian regulations observe that in the wars of the future, night attacks and surprises will be of more frequent occurrence than in the past. The strength of the outposts may vary from one-third to one-sixth of the total strength of the column they cover, and the distances between the various units of an outpost are considerably restricted, as compared with those prescribed in the old regulations. The distance between the main body of the column to be covered and the outpost reserves has also been reduced. The latter distance was fixed formerly at 3,000 metres, now it is only 2,300 metres. Small posts are to consist by day of three or four men, to be increased at night to six or eight, who are to be relieved in eight hours, or less. The disastrous issue of the Italian campaign last year in Abyssinia (one of the most rugged and broken countries in the world) was mainly due to the splendidly mounted and well-handled Galla cavalry, which converted the retreat of the Italians into a rout. As the result of this experience new articles are introduced referring to cavalry outposts in mountainous countries. A battalion has hitherto been allowed a length on the march of 366 metres. This is now curtailed to 320. Squadrons, which formerly were allowed 220 metres, must now be closed up to 176. The depth on line of march allowed a flying battery, or a battery of 7 cm. guns, is reduced from 190 to 152 metres, and that of a battery of 9 cm. guns from 230 to 180.

Commanding points on the flanks are to be occupied by posts of observation, all roads are to be barred, and grand guards will be stationed by preference at a junction of roads. More small parties will be detached and sent out than in a flat country, and the regulations observe that surprises must be constantly expected in foggy weather, as well as by night.

In the "Nineteenth Century" Colonel Adye says that France has not exhausted the patience of her people, her credit, or her commercial prosperity, but the able-bodied youth of the nation. The strain is enormous, as will appear from the fact that the ratio of the war strength to the population is 111 per 1,000, while in Germany it is 82, in Russia 50, in Italy 48, and in Austria 46. We see, therefore, says Colonel Adye, the price that France has to pay and the strain she has to endure to retain her place. The most unfortunate feature is that the strain grows, for, whereas in 1801-10 the births per 1,000 were 33, they fell in 1895 to 21.4, and the death rate being 22.4 the population actually suffered a decrease of 57,581 compared with the previous year. The French are far from being blind to the danger of the situation, and M. Bertillon and others have founded a society with a rather curious title, "L'Alliance Nationale pour l'Accroissement de la Population Française." Colonel Adye says that, as things are now, if France went to war the reserve men would outnumber those of the Active Army by twelve to one, and the question is complicated by the reluctance of French soldiers to re-engage for longer periods to serve as "sous-officiers." Colonel Adye believes from what has been said by such authorities as Generals Billot and Du Barail, that the next move in French military policy will tend to an increase in the quality of the Army, with the purpose of securing a smaller and highly-disciplined force rather than to what Frenchmen describe as the "folie du nombre."

The schedule for the week ending June 26, 1897, at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., was: 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, tactical problems; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, tactical and single ship games; "International Law of the Bering Sea Question," Hon. C. S. Hamlin; "Naval Hygiene," Surg. Siegfried; consideration of the problem in committees; strategic situation.

CHANGES IN NAVY UNIFORM.

Circular 79.

Navy Department, June 12, 1897.

The cap for all officers shall be of dark, navy blue cloth, the diameter at the top to be one-half inch greater than that at the base, the quarters not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ nor more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and of the same height in front and at the back. The seam around the top shall be made without a welt, and neatly stitched on each side. The band shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with a welt one-eighth of an inch in diameter at the top and bottom. The bottom welt shall be one-eighth of an inch from the base of the cap. A band of lustrous black mohair braid, similar to that used for the trimmings of the service coat, shall be worn between upper and lower welts.

The visors shall be of black patent leather, molded to shape and bound with the same. Those for rear admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, and officers of corresponding relative rank, shall be covered with blue cloth and embroidered as follows: Rear admirals and commodores, embroidered all around with oak leaves; staff officers of corresponding relative rank, a gold band, one-half inch wide, embroidered all around the edge; captains and commanders, embroidered along the front edge with oak leaves; staff officers of corresponding relative rank, a gold band, one-half inch wide, embroidered along front edge. All visors shall be green underneath, rounded and sloping downward, not less than 20° nor more than 30° from the horizontal. The inside band shall be of leather, and shall extend from the base of the cap to within 1 inch of the top. The sweat lining shall be of morocco. Four black metal eyelets, two on each side, shall be placed about the band in the quarters for ventilation. A small-sized Navy button shall be placed on each side beyond the ends of the visor, the eye of the button immediately above the lower welt. For all commissioned officers and naval cadets, a sliding chin strap of leather, faced with half-inch gold lace, with two gold-lace slides of the same width, shall be fastened over the buttons; for all other officers, a similar chin strap one-quarter of an inch in width. When not used under the chin, the strap will be drawn between the buttons, resting on the upper edge of the visor. Cap devices and cap covers as at present. All caps shall strictly conform to the standard sample that has been approved by the Department.

The sleeve ornaments on the blue service coat shall be similar to those worn on the special full-dress coat. Shoulder straps shall be worn with the white service coat and the overcoat.

The device for chief petty officers' caps (except bandmaster's) shall be the letters U. S. N., in silver, upon a gilt fowl anchor. It is forbidden to use any devices except those furnished by the Naval Clothing Factory.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The candidates for positions as Civil Engineers in the U. S. Navy will be subject to physical examination preceding the mental and professional.

Application for a permit to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. Each applicant must present testimonials of good moral character, and evidence of American citizenship, and of having pursued a course of civil engineering at some professional institution of good repute, and of having had at least two years' practical experience as a civil engineer.

The mental and professional examination will be competitive, and candidates who pass a satisfactory examination will be arranged by the board in the order of their relative merit as determined by such examination. Examinations will be in writing.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects: Testimonials, English grammar and composition, elementary physics, elementary geology, drawing, arithmetic, general knowledge of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus. Also applied mathematics, including mechanics of solids and fluids and strains in structures, constructional materials, engineering constructions, including workshops, chimneys, quay walls, wharves, drydocks, sewers, yard railways, pavements, water distribution, foundation, etc.; surveying topographical, trigonometrical and hydrographical, and mapping same; instruments, their use and adjustments.

THE TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, on Saturday of last week sent this congratulatory letter to Comdr. Geo. A. Converse, on the excellent record made by the torpedo boat Porter on her official trials of June 11 and 12: "The Department avails itself of this opportunity to congratulate the constructors and you, as the general inspector, and your assistant upon the production of so good and staunch a vessel as the Porter, which, as shown by the reports of the boards upon her preliminary and final trials, was constructed and completed with a skill and attention to details that make this highly creditable to the Navy."

The trial course on the 11th inst. was from East Twenty-sixth street wharf, New York, up Long Island Sound, around Montauk Point and back on the seaward side of Long Island, to Sandy Hook. The official reports show that she accomplished this distance of 232 miles in twelve hours and three-quarters. The first three-quarters of an hour she was run under one boiler at a speed of 15 knots. Then she utilized a second boiler, making 20 knots with 160 pounds of steam and one-quarter-inch of air pressure forced draught. Upon the opening of the main stops with one inch of air pressure and 150 pounds of steam she made 25 knots. Between Stratford shoal and Falkners, she used three boilers with 200 pounds of steam and one inch of air pressure and attained, during this portion of her run, her maximum speed for the trip, 26.1 knots. On the return trip a leak in the main feed pipe occurred on account of which all the fresh water was lost, and one boiler only could be utilized and that with salt water, in addition to the evaporators and distillers. The board, in commenting on the leaky flange, ascribes the accident to a defective design, and recommends an improvement therein. The board found the steering gear generally satisfactory, except that considerable lost motion was developed and much noise at times, due to the vibration of the attendant midships rack, owing to defective design, or wear, which can be remedied by a modification of the rack. Thumping of the starboard crank was noted, and higher temperature since the new design of strainer has been put on. At highest speed the trim of the craft was observed with a level and found to be 1.1° squat. Compared with the length of the vessel this is about three feet and four inches.

On the next day's trial off Sandy Hook a test of the torpedo tubes was made, one torpedo being fired from each tube. The torpedo on the port side forward ran

600 yards with a deflection to the right. The torpedo amidships ran 150 yards, and with a faint line of bubbles, sank. The tube aft did not run owing to the screws not being unlocked. The torpedo guns worked well except the amidships one whose releasing trimming apparently did not function. The tactical diameter, determined for a speed of 17 knots was found to be 1,100 feet. In the test of reversing the engines from full speed ahead to full speed astern, estimated at a speed of 17 knots, a loss of way of 25 seconds was found, and the boat stopped at two-thirds of her length. The time necessary to shift the helm by steam, from hard a port to hard a starboard, and the reverse, while going at full speed was 6 seconds. The hand steering gear is pronounced most satisfactory. No bad effects developed from the use of salt water in the boilers. In concluding its report the board gives its opinion that a 12-hour trial is necessarily too severe, and recommends that in future the run of vessels of the class of the Porter be abridged.

The distribution of the Navy for the convenience and education of the naval militia of the country during next month has been decided upon. The Department has complied with the requests made by the several organizations in giving them as many and the kind of ships desired. The naval militia of Massachusetts will be drilled on board the battleship Massachusetts and a torpedo boat from July 12 to July 18. The Connecticut Naval Militia will camp on Fisher's Island from July 19 to July 24 and a man-of-war will be detailed to give it a practice cruise. The New Jersey Naval Militia, battalion of the East, will camp on Fisher's Island, and a vessel will be ordered to assist its practice between July 26 and July 28. Two vessels are ordered to co-operate with the 1st Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, between July 24 and July 31. One vessel has been directed to assist in the cruise of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. The cruiser Montgomery is ordered to proceed to Ship Island in the Mississippi River on Aug. 3, and remain until the 10th in co-operating the Louisiana Naval Militia. The Georgia Naval Militia will be taken care of between July 15 and 22 by the Wilmington. On the West Coast, the Bennington will take the San Diego command out on its practice cruise; the Monadnock will look out for the Eureka contingent, and the San Francisco embryo sailors will practice on board the monitor Comanche.

ADMISSIONS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following have been appointed cadets to the Military Academy for 1898: Harry L. Maier, Wilmington, Del.; Andrew J. Wilson, Jr. (Alt.), Wilmington, Del.; William A. Mitchell, Columbus, (4th District), Ga.; Howard P. Park (Alt.), La Grange (4th District), Ga.; Stephen Abbott, Hillsboro (18th District), Ill.; Joseph J. Brown (Alt.), Troy (18th Dist.), N. Y.; Valentine B. Campbell, McLeansboro (20th Dist.), Ill.; A. F. Casad, Wichita (7th District), Kan.; Earl Collins (Alt.), Harper (7th District), Kan.; William C. Grant, Petersburg (6th District), Ky.; Charles B. Clark (Alt.), Williamstown (6th District), Ky.; Isaac Erwin, Livonia (6th District), La.; George D. Waddell, Jr. (Alt.), Baton Rouge (6th District), La.; Henry T. Strong, Pittsfield (1st District), Mass.; John H. Walsh (Alt.), Great Barrington (1st District), Mass.; John E. Muroe, Worcester (3d District), Mass.; John Gregson, Jr. (Alt.), Worcester (3d District), Mass.; John A. Shannon, Duluth (6th District), Minn.; Iver M. Engbretson (Alt.), St. Cloud (6th District), Minn.; U. A. McColin, Carrollton (4th District), Miss.; Andrew Nangle (Alt.), Barrs (4th District), Miss.; Thomas V. Simanek, Prague (4th District), Neb.; Jesse V. Craig (Alt.), Blue Springs (4th District), Neb.; William W. Arnold, West New Brighton (7th District), N. Y.; Edmund Thomas, Littleton (2d District), N. C.; Oscar F. Cooper, Clinton (3d District), N. C.; Edwin O. Cole (Alt.), Carthage (3d District), N. C.; William H. Cowles, Wilkesboro (8th Dist.), N. C.; Moore N. Falls, (Alt.), Morgantown (8th District), N. C.; Mark Brooke, 115 South 6th street, Philadelphia (3d District), Pa.; Sidney S. Gill, Chesternohr (7th District), Pa.; Sigmund S. Albert, Lancaster (10th District), Pa.; Simon E. Miller (Alt.), Kready (10th District), Pa.; Dean Alvord, Towanda (at large), Pa.; Robert H. Moon (Alt.), Elkland (at large), Pa.; Rowland Fowlkes, Centerville (7th District), Tenn.; John C. Pegrum, Petersburg (4th District), Va.; J. Thomas Goode, Jr. (Alt.), Skipwith (4th District), Va.; James M. Kite, Graves' Mill (7th District), Va.; Alfred T. Carpenter (Alt.), Red Hill (7th District), Va.; William H. Dunn, Red Sulphur Springs (3d District), W. Va.; Samuel Frankenberg (Alt.), Charleston (3d District), W. Va.; Philip H. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue, Washington D. C. (at large); George C. Collins, Syracuse (27th District), N. Y.; Lasher Hart (Alt.), Syracuse (27th District), N. Y.; Samuel W. Robertson, Dover (5th District), Miss.; Nathan W. McKie (Alt.), Yazoo City (5th District), Miss.; Glenn Skinner, Oak Valley (3d District), Kan.; W. G. Gambill (Alt.), McCune (3d District), Kan.; Richard B. Orndorff, Tucson, Ariz.; Charles Tylford, Bountiful, Utah; Edson W. Coale (Alt.), Salt Lake City, Utah.

The court-martial convened for the trial of Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., on charges of drunkenness, assembled at Washington Navy Yard on June 16. The detail for the court consisted of Commo. Charles S. Norton, Capt. J. C. Watson, Capt. Silas W. Terry, Capt. Merrill Miller, Capt. F. J. Higginson, Capt. W. C. Wise and Capt. F. H. Harrington, with Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate. Lieut. Lauchheimer read the charges and specifications, which were to the effect that Commo. Mullan was on several occasions in 1896, and during the present year, under the influence of liquor at the Esplanade Hotel in Pensacola and elsewhere, and was also under the influence of liquor while on duty, notably at the time when he was being formally relieved of the command of the Pensacola yard. When the defendant was called upon to plead, his counsel moved that one of the specifications under the first charge be stricken out on the ground that it was not sufficiently certain as to the matter of time. This was finally agreed to. It alleged that between Oct. 17, 1896, and March 4, he had been seen under the influence of liquor by Capt. McMurray, U. S. A. Comdr. Mullan pleaded not guilty to the charges and the remaining specifications. The prosecution was begun, Lieut. Lauchheimer reading extracts from the records of the court of inquiry held at Pensacola last March. The first extract from the court of inquiry records was the testimony of Lieut. Ball, of the Navy, stationed at Pensacola. He swore he had seen the Commander on several occasions when he believed him to be under the influence of liquor. Similar testimony given before the court of inquiry by others. Paymaster General Stewart testified that in December, 1896, he had seen Comdr. Mullan under the influence of liquor, but had never seen him drinking or positively drunk. The arguments in the case of Comdr. Mullan concluded on Wednesday, June 23. The papers in the case were transmitted to the Department on Thursday, and action will probably be taken by the Secretary soon after his return to Washington from Boston, early next week.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 18.—Maj. and Q. M. H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. C., retired from June 19.

Pay Insp. G. A. Lyon, detached from the New York, July 1, ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Insp. A. Burtis, detached from the Board of Inspection, Navy Department, June 30, and ordered to the New York (fleet paymaster), July 1.

Passed Asst. Engr. D. C. Redgrave, detached from the Montgomery, June 21, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

JUNE 19.—Cadets D. M. Garrison, D. R. Merritt, E. H. Dunn, E. F. Elkhart, F. N. Freeman, ordered to Navy Yard, New York, July 10.

Cadets J. F. Marshall and C. K. Mallory, ordered to Navy Yard, New York, July 15.

Cadet J. P. Morton, ordered to the Marblehead, July 10.

Cadet F. P. Baldwin, ordered to the Marblehead, July 10.

Cadet T. M. Dick, ordered to the Montgomery, July 10.

Cadet F. D. Karns, ordered to the Detroit, July 10.

Cadet N. Mansfield, ordered to the Detroit, July 15.

Cadet R. Z. Johnston, ordered to the Oregon, July 10.

Cadet David W. Todd, ordered to the Oregon, July 15.

Cadet F. H. Brumby, ordered to the New York, July 10.

Cadet H. V. Butler, Jr., ordered to the Concord.

Cadet W. C. Davidson, ordered to the Concord.

Cadet H. Laning, ordered to the Marion, per steamer, July 7.

Ensign R. H. Osborne, detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Montgomery.

Ensign A. A. McKethan, transferred from the Terror and ordered to the Alliance as watch and division officer.

R. H. Washington, appointed pay clerk of the Essex.

Cadet A. T. Chester, ordered to the Massachusetts, July 10.

Cadet W. R. Cushman, ordered to the Indiana, July 10.

Cadet W. Bagley, ordered to the Indiana, July 10.

Cadet W. R. Gherardi, ordered to the Texas, July 10.

Cadet E. H. Watson, ordered to the Detroit, July 10.

Cadet A. J. Wadham, ordered to the Texas, July 10.

Cadet W. H. Standley, ordered to the Monterey, July 10.

Cadet C. B. Barnes, ordered to the Independence, July 10.

Cadet J. J. Roby, ordered to the Michigan.

Cadet J. V. Klemann, ordered to the Terror.

Cadet J. C. Breckinridge, ordered to the Cushing, July 10.

Cadet M. J. McCormack, ordered to the Philadelphia, per steamer July 7.

Cadet J. K. Monaghan, ordered to the Monadnock, July 15.

Cadet O. S. Knepper, ordered to the Concord.

JUNE 21.—E. A. Eycke, appointed pay clerk for the Detroit.

Passed Asst. Engr. C. A. Carr, ordered to the Navy Yard, N. Y., July 1.

Lieut. T. Porter, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to the Marion as Executive, per steamer July 7.

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, detached from the Marion, on relief, and ordered to the Oregon as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, detached from the Oregon on relief, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

JUNE 22.—Lieut. W. E. Safford, ordered to the Naval Academy.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, detached from the command of the Philadelphia on relief, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Comdr. N. H. Dyer, detached as Inspector 1st Light House District, Aug. 1, and ordered to command the Philadelphia, per steamer Aug. 14.

Comdr. Thomas Perry, detached from the War College, July 14, ordered to be Assistant Inspector 1st Light House District, July 15, and Inspector Aug. 1.

Lieut. W. L. Burdick, leave abroad revoked; ordered to the Independence.

JUNE 23.—Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller, detached from the command of the Yantic, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the New York, July 10.

Lieut. A. C. Berry, detached from the New York, July 10 and ordered to New York Yard.

Lieut. F. W. Coffin, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the New York, July 1.

Lieut. C. Laird, detached from the New York, July 1, and be ready for sea.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the Columbia.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, detached from the Columbia on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign W. J. Terhune, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the Terror as watch and division officer.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, detached from the Terror, July 2, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign E. L. Biset, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the Marblehead, as watch and division officer.

Asst. Paymr. J. Fyfe, detached from the Yantic, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. D. V. H. Allen, detached from Yantic and ordered to the Montgomery.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. B. Wilson, detached from the Yantic, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall, ordered before board of medical survey, when able.

Chief Engr. T. F. Burgdorff, ordered to the Mare Island Yard.

JUNE 24.—August Ohmsen, appointed Acting Boatswain.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo, detached from the Thetis, July 1, and ordered to the Bennington same date.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher, detached from the Bennington, July 1, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Charles Laird, order detaching him from the New York is revoked.

Lieut. F. W. Coffin, detached from the Yantic and ordered to the Puritan.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Pvt. Thomas Wilson, at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., will be placed on the retired list from and after July 1, 1897.

1st Lieut. Elisha Theall, placed on the retired list from and after Feb. 2 last, under act of July 28, 1892.

Maj. and Q. M. H. B. Lowry, placed on the retired list from and after June 19, 1897, under the act of July 15, 1870.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 17.—2d Lieut. George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a 1st Lieutenant.
 JUNE 19.—Raymond Spear, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) John F. Luby, to be a Lieutenant.
 Ensign George W. Logan, to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade).
 Lieut. Comdr. Eugene de Forrest Heald, to be a Commander.
 Lieut. George P. Colvocoresses, to be a Lieutenant Commander.
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lewis J. Clark, to be a Lieutenant.
 JUNE 21.—Commo. Edmund O. Matthews, to be Rear Admiral.
 Capt. Richmond S. Collum, to be Major and Quartermaster in the Marine Corps.
 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Prince, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps.
 JUNE 22.—Ensign Edward Moale, Jr., to be Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. torpedo boat Foote, which on June 23 failed to make the required speed of 24 knots on her official trial in Chesapeake Bay, will be allowed another trial. The date selected is June 25. The failure of the Foote is said to be due to an inadequate coal supply, which became exhausted before the run was finished.

Fire broke out in the ordnance building of the Navy Yard at New York at 9.45 p. m., on June 21, and it was not put out until the structure was consumed and much of its contents damaged.

The Secretary of the Navy has for the first time in some years interposed a veto on the application of a junior officer to leave the service. Naval Cadets Geo. Weber, of Arkansas; H. T. Collins, of Pennsylvania, and P. C. Pratt, of Illinois, desired to resign from the service to engage in private business, having spent four years at the Naval Academy, the last in the engineering course. In view of the need of officers in the engineering branch of the service, and the fact that these cadets had been educated at Government expense, Secretary Long has decided that they must remain in the service. They will not be obliged to take the usual two years' course and receive commissions at its conclusion and be assigned to duty.

The U. S. S. Yantic, which arrived recently at Hampton Roads from the South Atlantic Station, is now at the Navy Yard, Boston, where she will go out of commission and a board of survey will examine into her condition and report to the Department. The Yantic is more than thirty years old, and besides being much out of date as regards construction, she is greatly out of repairs, and probably will never see active service in the Navy again, though one plan for her future usefulness is to refit her and lay her up as a part of the naval reserve. It is not likely that this will be done, however, but the Department may decide to make some repairs upon her and loan to the naval militia of one of the States, or she may be converted into a powder supply boat.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department have approved the report and recommendations of the Board of Survey recently appointed to investigate the condition of the Newark, now out of commission at Norfolk Navy Yard. It is proposed to spend about \$200,000 in repairs upon her, which will consume six or seven months. Her rig will be changed to that of a three-masted schooner, and she will receive a thorough refitting of all her parts and equipments.

The citizens of Richmond, Va., presented a handsome silver loving cup to the battleship Texas, at anchor in Hampton Roads. The presentation was made Tuesday evening, June 15, by Mr. Virginius Newton (after prayer by the Rev. J. J. Garrett) and was received by 1st Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett. At night a hop was held on the battleship, and the ship was fairly ablaze with electric lights, making a handsome spectacle. Mr. Newton, who is a nephew of the late Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., served in the Confederate Navy during the civil war.

The Massachusetts naval brigade will present a massive silver punch bowl to the U. S. S. Massachusetts next July, some time during the annual tour of duty of the brigade, a part of which will be spent on board the battleship. The bowl in its extreme width is 19 inches, while the height is 10 inches. The handles are made of Indian figures, and are representative of the former fashion of having a figurehead at the bow of a vessel. The Indians are grasping their tomahawks, ready for battle. Around the top of the bowl is a border of fighting dolphins. In the front of the bowl is the seal of Massachusetts, and on the other side is the seal of the United States. Extending from handle to handle on the front is this inscription: "Presented to the U. S. S. Massachusetts by the Massachusetts naval brigade, 1897." On the reverse side of the bowl, on the same line with the inscription, is a hawser in imitation. On the base of the bowl are four foul anchors, and midway between them are the four corps badges of the naval brigade. All the ornamentation is in high relief, and is oxidized to a gray tint. The body of the bowl is in plain old silver finish. A ladle will be presented with the bowl, whose design is in keeping with it. It will have the Massachusetts coat of arms, dolphins and badges upon it.

Within the past three years, lake vessels to the number of twenty-nine have been fitted with steam towing machines, all of the type made by the American Ship Windlass Company, of Providence, R. I.

Commo. Bunce, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has appointed Capt. Henry C. Taylor, of the Indiana; Comdr. George C. Reiter, of the Detroit; Chief Engr. J. P. Mickle, of the Terror, and Lieut. A. M. Knight, of the Puritan, a board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the fire in building 13 on June 21, and estimate the damage. Officers at the yard said the loss by fire would not exceed \$10,000, and might be less than that amount. Commodore Bunce, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that if the fire started about 9:30 p. m., in building No. 13, used as a storehouse for the Ordnance Department, and spread rapidly through the upper stories, from the lower or second story. The fire destroyed the roof and the third and most of the second floor and was extinguished at 12:35 a. m. The work of the Ordnance Department will be somewhat delayed, but Commodore Bunce will assign to it such equipment of other departments as can be spared and hopes soon to be able to go on with the usual work of the Department.

The Raddatz submarine boat, enlarged and improved, was tested at Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Raddatz, his assistant and a third man made the trip. It was given out the boat was to be under water only fifteen minutes, but when twenty-five minutes had gone by and still the river gave no sign of the boat the suspense became awful. Finally, however, when the boat was given up for lost, there was a slight commotion about the center of the

river, and up rose the submarine vessel like a whale and headed for shore. The boat, it is said, traveled a distance of half a mile, and was stationary several minutes in the draw of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad bridge. The test was eminently satisfactory.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.
ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.
EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.
PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adml. J. N. Miller ordered to command in July.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. At Port Angeles, June 24, from Honolulu; will leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimaux July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.
ALBERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) At Victoria, B. C., en route to Sitka. Address Sitka. Will convey Pinta to Mare Island.
ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Newport, R. I., June 16, to sail from there about June 26, for Southampton, England.
AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersine, Syria, June 21.
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Portsmouth, England, during the Queen's Jubilee. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. a.) At Buenos Ayres, June 20. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At San Francisco, Cal., June 19. Address there.
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. a.) Has been ordered to return to United States. Was en route from Gibraltar, June 20, for the Azores.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.
CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. At New York Navy Yard.
DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Address Washington, D. C. Portsmouth, N. H., with Secretary Long and party.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) On her summer cruise; is due at Southampton July 10, leave July 20; arrive Havre July 22, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that to Boston.
ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At East 34th street, New York. Address there.
FERK (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a.) At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a.) At League Island, Pa.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. a.) (Flagship.) Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Is to be ordered to return to the United States. At Montevideo.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. a.) At Shanghai, June 19.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MARLBOROUGH, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a.) Sailed from Key West, June 19, for Marblehead, Mass., where she will be presented with a silver service. From Marblehead will proceed to Cape Breton.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a.) At St. Johns, June 19, to participate in Queen's jubilee celebration. Address Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Bayfield, Wis., June 19, surveying Apostle Island. Address Duluth, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (e. a.) Sailed from Gibraltar June 21 en route to Philadelphia, Pa., where she will be laid up at League Island. Address latter place.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Comdr. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 24, for Portland, Ore. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.) At Shanghai, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White. Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, on a cruise with cadets as far as the Madeira. Address Funchal, Madeira.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 24, for Portland, Ore.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Comdr. G. A. Converse will command on July 16.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. a.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan. Capt. C. V. Gridley ordered to command per steamer of July 7.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) Sailed from Port Townsend, June 21 for Esquimaux. Address Tacoma, Wash. Was at Victoria, B. C., June 25.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.) At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. To remain there for present. Capt. N. M. Dyer ordered to command per steamer of July 14 from San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed. Will go to Mare Island and be placed out of commission for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Bristol, R. I. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a.) Sailed from Piece for Smyrna, June 25. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin. (Practice vessel for cadets.) Visiting the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division. At League Island, June 22. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. At Glen Cove, L. I., preparing for her annual summer cruise. The following is the itinerary of the cruise: Leave New London June 23; arrive Fayal July 11, leave July 15; arrive Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, June 18.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she is at present.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a.) At Newport News, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seabee (s. d.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. a.) At Yokohama, Japan.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. a.) At Boston, where she will go out of commission about June 30. Will be fitted out for the Michigan Naval Militia.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) At Seattle. Address there.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel), Lieut. F. Swift. At Woods Hole, Mass., address care Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal" from Unalaska, May 20, says: The Bear arrived here this morning, ten days from Puget Sound, with a one-day stop over at Unalaska, Unalaska (in the Shumagin group). We had a very pleasant passage up, excepting fresh northerly winds on the 17th and 18th insts. On the latter date we arrived at Unalaska, where we delivered some mail from the States and exchanged our Surgeon, Dr. Robt. Lyall, for Dr. S. J. Call (formerly of San Francisco). Dr. Call made two Arctic cruises in the Bear in 1891 and 1892 and is a well-known contributor to the U. S. Smithsonian Institution in ornithological and zoological specimens.

I find that the residents here and at Unalaska have experienced a comparatively mild winter just past, the thermometer readings during the season not falling below 5° F. (above zero) at Unalaska and not below 10° F. at this place.

The Bear is the first of the revenue cutters to reach here this year, and will remain here only about two days before sailing north to St. Paul's, Id., where she will land Asst. W. W. Duffield and party (ten persons), of the U. S. Coast and Geographical Survey, who will make a complete topographical survey of that island during the summer. Then the Bear will return to Unalaska and coal up for her regular Arctic cruise, finally sailing from here for Indian Point, Siberia, St. Lawrence Id., St. Michael's, Port Clarence, Cape Prince of Wales, and other points on the Alaskan side—not later than the 5th of June perhaps. The Bear's complement of officers at present are: Capt. Francis Tuttle, Commanding; Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, executive; 1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood; 2d Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer; 2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, Naval and Watch Officer; 3d Lieut. B. H. Camden, Watch Officer; 3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, Watch Officer, and Dr. S. J. Call, Surg.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, detached from the Galveston and ordered to his home.

1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, detached from the Dexter and ordered to the Seward.

2d Lieut. F. A. Levis, detached from the Seward and ordered to the Morrill.

1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

2d Asst. Engr. J. D. Newton, granted fifteen days' leave of absence.

Chief Engr. Willets Pedrick, granted thirty days' extension of leave of absence.

The following officers registered at the Treasury Department during the past week: Capt. O. C. Hamlet, George W. Moore, J. C. Mitchell, Lieut. J. M. Moore and D. P. Foley.

THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

A German observer of the Turks, Gen. Von der Goltz, says: "Religion is an important part of the daily life of the Turkish soldier; it favors discipline. Five times daily are the soldiers assembled for prayer, absence from which is, theoretically at least, dealt with much more severely than absence from parade or overstaying leave."

Despite the defeats of later years, the old traditions of conquest have got into the Turk's blood, and the meanest Mussulman feels the haughty consciousness that he belongs to a race of conquerors. It will not enter into a Turk's head that a Frank could presume to compare himself to a Moslem. The family life of a Turk assists his training as a soldier; it is so uniform. The child of the peasant and the child of the Pasha learn the same salutations and maxims, the same replies to conventional questions, and the same customs, e. g., to stand in the presence of their elders, not to join in a conversation till asked to do so, and always to preserve an external composure. The masses are already trained in their reverence for their elders and those in authority over them.

"Drunkness is an unknown vice to the young Turk, and he has not been early enervated as the youth of the West, by the pursuit of pleasure. Before joining the army he has led a simple and wholesome, if hard, life, and is not early aged by misery or overtoil like our artisans and factory hands, but remains fit for the hardships of campaigning to an advanced age."

"The Turk is deficient of the energy which sees difficulties only to overcome them. Yet he has little fear of death, and faces misfortune with composure. The Moslem says tranquilly to his friend whom any disaster has overtaken, 'God defend you from a greater one!' and the soldier who falls in battle is esteemed happy in his death, because for him all the joys of Paradise are opening. Hence the Turk, confronted by greatly superior numbers, and especially when in defensive positions, where patience and endurance are called for, has shown himself capable of great things. With soldiers of this stamp," concludes Gen. von der Goltz, "success depends even more largely upon the stuff of which his officers are made than is the case with the soldiers of the West."

MILITARY NOTES ON THE GRAECO-TURKISH WAR.

(From the Journal of the Royal United Service Inst.) Compared with 1866, with 1870, and with 1877, the Graeco-Turkish war is of small account. Yet it has, for the general reader as well as for the military student, an interest above its merits.

The general reader who has read of the power of the machine gun and the magazine rifle expects a carnage awful and unprecedented, and owns reluctantly to a sense of disappointed prophecy when he learns that the death rate so far is less than in previous wars. He has ignored the fact that the improvement in weapons tends to reduce, not to increase, the percentage of loss in contending armies. The military student is anxious to see how his pre-conceived notions of the destructive effect of the shrapnel fire of modern artillery, the use and abuse of cavalry, and the methods of a modern infantry attack, bear the test of practice after twenty years of theory.

The struggle at the Malina Pass, which began on the 17th of April, involved (as did Suleiman's attack on the Schipka in 1877) a direct assault on a mountain stronghold, and resulted in favor of the attacking Turks principally by the effect of their artillery fire, though, strange to say, the actual destruction caused by this fire is reported to have been very small. The battle was continued in the plain day by day till Turnovo fell, and the feature of these days' fighting would seem to have been the small proportionate loss of the men engaged, the long range at which the infantry fire was opened and continued, and the gradual assertion of the Turkish predominance in artillery.

By the evening of the 23d of April, the Turks had established themselves within striking distance of the Greek position, and a trivial cavalry movement of theirs in the dead of night caused that panic and flight of their enemy's troops which will render the name of Larissa famous for years to come. Worn out with the prolonged strain of several days' fighting, unfortified by the stimulus of an iron discipline, mixed with the unarmed civil population, and, worse than that, with the armed but undisciplined "Associations of Patriots," the Greek army broke and fled. The incident is valuable reading for those who rely on enthusiasm to take the place of ingrained discipline, and improvised efforts the place of a complete training in time of peace.

The Greek army rallied creditably after its period of disorganization, and took up a faulty position, its left on Pharsala and its right on Velestino, its extreme right being at Volo. The latter place, it must be remembered, was that at which the troops were landed when sent from Athens, as the passage by water was easier than the passage over the mountainous region between the capital and the frontier. So that the retreat of the main force on Pharsala necessitated a widened gap between this part of the army and its base of supplies. Further, the result of this retreat on Pharsala was to give up the water route as a line of retreat, and compel the Greek force to rely on the mountain roads, with their scanty means of subsistence.

The railway which connects Volo with Pharsala and Trikala, branches at Velestino to Larissa. Hence the importance of Velestino. The Turks, once established there, could use the railway as a means of supply for their troops, and they thereby could cut off the Greeks at Pharsala or its neighborhood from their sea base at Volo, and compel them to trust to a risky retreat by a mountainous and ill-supplied route. This all-important junction nearly fell at once into Turkish hands. A cavalry reconnaissance almost carried it by a coup de main, the advance of the cavalry from Tel-el-Kebir to Cairo was nearly repeated, and the venture probably failed for the want of a handful of quick-moving infantry. What would that cavalry leader have given for a battalion of our mounted infantry! The Greeks repulsed this cavalry attack, recognized the value of the place and strengthened it, and its capture cost the Turkish army dear.

The Greek commander, relying, probably, on the line of railway which connected his two wings, appears to have committed a common Kriegsspiel error in extending his troops over a space of country too extensive for proper occupation. The result was that he was strong nowhere. On the 5th of May the Turks attacked both extremities, penetrated in the center, and the loss of Pharsala brought about the loss of Velestino. During the night the Greeks fell back and took up a strong position at Domokl, about twelve miles to the south of Pharsala. A concentration of the whole force near Velestino might

have delayed, if it could not have averted, the final collapse.

One incident in the attack on Velestino will redound to the credit of all concerned. A fresh battery of artillery was causing loss and annoyance to the advancing Turks. A body of Circassian cavalry, led by the son of an old Turkish warrior of Armenian fame, fired by the highest traditions of cavalry leadership, moved forward to the attack of the guns; the charge was ridden nearly home, when the infantry escort to the guns admirably placed and concealed open a convergent and overwhelming fire, and the gallant Circassians fell back with a loss of men and horses, leaving the battery intact, out with the satisfaction of having maintained the highest traditions of the cavalry arm.

Given their superiority in numbers, the Turks have had a difficult task; and the order and regularity of their advance, their application of "superior force at decisive points," their triumph over the difficulties of supply down a long and mountainous line of communications deserve all praise.

To the fighting value of the Turkish soldiers the following passage written twenty years ago by an Englishman, a master of the art of war who knew them well, bears ample testimony. It is as true to-day as then, and in it lies the main reason of the Turkish success—in the converse qualities the main reason of the suddenness of the Greek failure: "The trained Turkish soldier seemed to possess every military virtue. Patient and enduring, submissive to discipline, of strong physique, and a good marcher, cool and brave in moments of danger, and possessing to a high degree that military instinct which is so valuable in the loose formations demanded by modern warfare, the Turk forms the beau-ideal of a soldier."

THE INDIAN AS A HUMORIST.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Most everybody imagines that the North American Indian is a solemn and dignified individual," said the ex-Army officer, as he leaned gracefully back in his chair and lazily puffed away at his after-dinner cigar. "Before I met a redskin I don't know how many times I had heard it asserted that as a race they were as destitute of humor as a patent office report or a graven image. But when I got acquainted with the aboriginal in his native wilds I found that this was a mistake."

"The Indian is a born humorist. There isn't the slightest doubt of that. The great trouble is, however, that his humor runs chiefly to practical jokes. I remember one time meeting (or rather discovering a few rods distant) a big Indian, when I was out walking alone about two miles from camp."

"Well, he discovered me about the same time, and the minute he did so he let out a terrific war-whoop, began flourishing his tomahawk and started for me on a run. He chased me until I keeled over from exhaustion, and then, instead of scalping me, as I naturally expected he would from his previous actions, he assisted me to my feet, with a broad grin on his face, and grunted:

"Ugh! Indian only yell for fun. Too bad scare white man. Injun don't want scalp. Want chew terbacker!"

"The whole proceeding it seemed was only his humorous method of striking a stranger for a chew of tobacco. If I had had something to strike back with it might not have been quite funny—for him, but, unfortunately, I had left my weapons in camp."

"And again I remember the time a lot of Indians, who had been fooling around on the warpath, were forced to capitulate and surrender their game to General Miles' command at the Pine Ridge Agency; and the last thing the humorous cusses did before turning in their shooting irons was to load every old musket of the lot half way to the muzzle with slugs and nails and scrap iron, and other bric-a-brac of that sort, and then hang around, at a safe distance, to see the fun when a bonfire was made of the guns, as was the usual rule in such cases."

"But, luckily for the soldiers, they discovered the trick in time, and the expected fun failed to pan out. Still, we must take the will for the deed, and this little incident goes to show that as a practical joker the wily aboriginal is not to be lightly sneezed at."

THE PNEUMATIC SYSTEM ON SHIPBOARD.

Captain Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., commanding the monitor Terror, senior member of the board appointed to examine the pneumatic system for working the turrets and guns, steering and refrigerating upon that vessel, has submitted a report to the Department which is of a more favorable tenor than many naval officials expected would be made. Captain Harrington states the advantages of the pneumatic system as follows: "Whenever an air compressing engine is installed the power desired for any purpose may be obtained in excess of any steam pressure available. Air power motors may be substituted outside of the main engine room everywhere below decks instead of steam engines, such as steering engines, anchor and hoisting engines. Those parts of the ship would then have an agreeable temperature instead of being uncomfortably and hurtfully heated by the presence of steam pipes. Air leaks and broken air pipes impose no danger whatever, while steam leaks and broken steam pipes, particularly in action, are dangerous and alarming. Air leaks are quickly found and stopped, and they give no increase of temperature or flood of water or any personal inconvenience to those in the compartment. There is immunity from freezing pipes. Air motors require no special exhaust pipes, but the exhaust may be turned into the air or used for the ventilation of the compartment. Air motors may be started or stopped suddenly with little danger of injury to the motors. Compressed air is always ready for work, without freeing the pipes preparatory to starting motors."

"The system is, in operation, as witnessed by the board, clean and free from danger and inconvenience, and free from difficulties in ascertaining or removing causes of trouble, which freedom is not inherent in any other system of turret and steering machinery. While the board is pleased with the pneumatic machinery on board the Terror, it recognizes the fact that it is an experimental design. The board is of the opinion that a new design would produce results even more satisfactory than those on board the Terror."

The examination of the pneumatic system covered a period of five months, and the board describes as "excellent" the behavior of the turrets, guns and steering gear. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that when the ship is at a speed of from 6 to 8 knots, and there is a pressure in the steering cylinders of 125 pounds per square inch, the helm can be moved by the air piston from hard over one side to hard over the other side (68 degrees) in 7 seconds. The only criticism made by the board relates to the air compressing engines. These, it declares, are of obsolete type, and run at low speed, and

a recommendation is made that they be replaced by compressors of recent design which run at high speed.

THE FUTURE OF THE TORPEDO.

An interesting and important paper on "The Future of the Torpedo" was read yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, June 8, by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.

Admiral Colomb said it had been given as an instance of the irony of fate that he, who had for many years been a steady upholder of the battleship as a fundamental element of naval war, should be the one to declare her position precarious. It was, however, on record that for more than twenty years he had believed that a type of battleship, heavily but partially armored, of great size, with two or four guns in barbettes or turrets forward, or forward and aft, was not a permanent type—that such a vessel did not, in fact, fit into the war hypothesis and was really incongruous to her environment. He had, in fact, ever since the present type began to show itself in the Devastation and the Thunderer, looked for a change to a battleship of much smaller displacement, having a larger area covered with lighter armor, and carrying a broadside armament of more numerous and lighter guns. It was pretty clear on the face of things that the existing type of battleship had now reached its prime. The fact then, was, according to the routine history of naval material during the present generation, a warning to us to look for some momentous change. It was the status of the present battleship which was most brought into question by the development of the material of torpedo warfare. The type being already threatened by the general condition of things apart from the torpedo, it appeared to him that the development of the material of torpedo warfare pure and simple would in the first place hasten the coming change, and in the next direct its course and determine what the character of the battleship of the future was to be. England has hated and scouted the threat to her type of battleship which the steady progress of the torpedo boat has developed. She has been all along most grudging of her assistance toward developing torpedo boat warfare, and has more than any other nation devoted herself to developing the torpedo as the auxiliary weapon of the gun ship. England, which has occupied the highest place in asserting the stability of the position in war to be taken by battleships of vast dimensions, heavily gunned and armored, has become the foremost nation in denying that stability: (1) By declaring provision of shelter harbors an absolute necessity; (2) by declaring that battleships at sea require the protection of torpedo vessels; and (3) by producing a type of torpedo vessel which must be more completely master of the battleship than anything ever heard of before. Her battleships have 17½ knots speed; her torpedo-boat destroyers can overhaul them at the rate of 2,000 yards—good gun range—in six minutes. She can put 25 of the destroyers aloft for what it costs her to put one battleship aloft. If she thinks of sending battleships and destroyers into action she will only expose the same number of lives in 15 destroyers that she will expose in one battleship. What is the whole position? It seems to be either of two things: (1) That the whole theory of the battleship—being a something which can only be matched at the same cost by her ditto—is an idle dream; (2) that the destroyer is at present the battleship. It is plain that 15 destroyers acting together cannot now be matched, at the same cost by anything else aloft. If it is still doubted that they would easily master one battleship in the open sea in broad daylight it will scarcely be doubted that no one battleship would willingly attempt to drive them off the sea. Then how are we to speak of battleships commanding any sea when it is a necessity for them to shelter in close harbors at night, and, therefore, to leave the enemy's torpedo vessels in command of the waters they have quitted in fear of their lives? You cannot be in command of a sea and not in command, in the alternate hours of daylight and darkness. If you can keep the command of the sea in the hours of darkness, you can, because of that command, anchor your fleet in unprotected anchorages. To speak of command of the sea co-existing with the necessity for a walled-in port is a contradiction in terms. If the latter is to be a necessity in future, command of the sea in future must be a mere remembrance.

Look at it another way. France and our own country become silly enough to quarrel, and to go to war; France, not depending vitally on her seaborne commerce, closes it, and devotes herself to the destruction of ours. Our main object is to keep French warships off the sea, and shut up in their ports; and Brest is one of those ports which we are most anxious to blockade. We are told that we cannot send a battle fleet off Ushant as we used to do unless we send a fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers with it to protect it. That is to say, we fear the French torpedo boats in a way we do not fear the French battleships. Must not the converse prove true? Must not the French battleships in Brest fear the destroyers we propose to send over more than they fear our battleships? Is not the conclusion inevitable? France will not send her battleships to sea, because of our destroyers off the port. We shall not send our battle fleet to sea because their work is being done by another force—the destroyers. Is it possible to imagine the French bringing out their battleships to defeat our destroyers? Is it not certain that they will employ some other form of vessel? There is a considerable margin to work upon in the torpedo ship. The torpedo-boat destroyers are not reported to be everything that is perfect. But a vessel which costs the 25th part of the cost of the battleship, and only exposes 1-50th of the number of lives, may evidently be made larger without greatly reducing her torpedo force. She may be improved in speed, in sea-going, and sea-keeping qualities, without greatly reducing the numbers which can be put on one battleship with advantage. Already we are preparing for a 33-knot speed to match the increased speed of the latest battleships. Already an armored torpedo-boat-destroyer has been sent to sea. Must we not reasonably expect directly the perfectly armored torpedo vessel, sea-going, sea-keeping, comfortable to live in, and with seven or eight knots more speed than any possible armored gun ship of present type? (Applause.)

In the course of the discussion that followed the reading of the paper Capt. Eardley-Wilmot said he did not concur in Admiral Colomb's conclusions. It did not follow that the battleship had lost the command of the sea because she was afraid of the torpedo boat, any more than it followed that the old wooden battleship lost command of the sea when she was afraid of the fire ship. (Applause.)

Capt. May said that as far as he knew torpedo-boat destroyers had not proved to be good sea-going craft. He doubted very much whether, in the event of war with France, England would ever send a fleet of destroyers to Brest, and whether if we did the French would be afraid of them. The first gale of wind would send three-fourths of the destroyers away from their station, if not into harbor. He could not see why, having developed the destroyer, we should do away with the battleship. He thought both the battleship and the destroyer were useful and that we should retain them both.

KEARSAGE ARMOR TEST.

From the London Engineer.

We have received an official photograph of the test of the Kearsage and Kentucky 10-inch armor supplied by the Bethlehem Company, which was attacked by 8-inch Holtzer projectiles, which it most completely defeated. The weight of these projectiles is 250 pounds, and the successive striking velocities were 1474, 1754, and 2,079 foot seconds, implying calculated perforations of 12 inches, 15.6 inches, and 20.1 inches of wrought iron by Tresidder system; the relation of the plate's thickness to this last being 2.01, which is its figure of merit, supposing the shot to have been just a match for it. This it certainly was not. Judging from the photograph of the point of impact and the broken shot at the base of the target, there is likely to be a considerable bulge at the back, but the shot point is hardly likely to be through. The penetrations of these successive shots are indeed said to be of the first two not more than from 2 inches to 4 inches, and the third 10 inches. This last means that there is a considerable amount of plate driven back in front of the point.

Seeing that there is no cracking apparent, this plate must be pronounced very excellent. An attack by 8-inch shot is a good severe test when the velocity approaches 2,000 feet. The two first rounds, it appears, fulfil the service requirements, and the third was fired at the request of the Bethlehem Company. The test required by the United States authorities is less severe than might be expected, at the same time the United States authorities still take the lead in having a regular firing test for supply of thick armor, and it is evident that the makers are prepared to meet more severe tests than exist. On one element in the trial we should like to remark, namely, the shot employed. We recently published a letter from Jacob Holtzer, very naturally protesting against his shot used in English trials being taken as representing his powers of attack at the present time. Not only does he say that these projectiles were delivered in 1889, and, therefore, eight years old now, and far behind the time in development, but that they were made before Harvey armor existed, so that any alteration in the shot which might be called for by the hardened face could not possibly be found in them. We do not know when the Holtzer shot used in this trial were made. These may be old; we saw some 8-inch Holtzer shot fired at Indian Head in 1893, which set up about the middle, and we do not doubt that great improvements have since been made. We think, then, that it is most desirable to give the date of manufacture of shot used in the attack of plates. It may, no doubt, be necessary to use shot of a quality specified when the tests were laid down, and this may probably necessitate a shot of past date; but we ought to know this, and after the plate has been passed it would be very instructive to fire an occasional extra round of the best and newest make. It is not fair to an excellent plate, such as this one, or such as the Vickers plates recently tested, not to exhibit their powers against the more formidable and newest projectiles, which, indeed, are very likely the ones which may attack it in the hour of battle some years hence. The armor above tested is for a conning tower shield, standing opposite to the opening in the conning tower.

MODERN LOSSES IN BATTLE.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

Compare the slaughter in Napoleon's campaigns with the worst within living memory—with Gettysburg and Antietam in the American Civil War; with Königgrätz, in the Austro-Prussian War; with Sedan and Metz, in the Franco-German War. At Jena, in 1806, the Prussian loss was 21,000 out of a total of 105,000, and the French 19,000 out of a total of 90,000—that is to say, 40,000 casualties out of 195,000 engaged, or, roughly speaking, one in five. At Eylau, in 1807, the Russians lost 25,000 men out of 73,000; the French 30,000 out of 85,000—that is, for both sides, the appalling proportion of one in three! At Wagram, in 1809, the Austrian loss was 25,000 out of 100,000; the French 23,000 out of the same number. At Aspern, where Napoleon suffered his first defeat on May 21 and 22, 1809, the carnage was still greater, for the French lost 35,000 men out of 70,000—one-half their number—and the Austrians 20,000 out of 80,000. But even this awful butchery pales before that of Borodino in the Moscow campaign, for on that field the French left 50,000 dead and wounded out of 132,000 engaged, and the Russians 45,000 out of the same number—85,000 men slain or mutilated out of 264,000!

Now, the only battle in the latter half of the nineteenth century which can compare with Borodino in slaughter is that of Königgrätz, or Sadowa, in 1866, which ended the Austro-Prussian War. Out of 400,000 men engaged, 50,000 were killed or wounded—40,000 Austrians and 10,000 Prussians—one in eight only, as against one in three.

The most sanguinary battle in the American Civil War was that of Antietam Creek, fought between McClellan and Lee on Sept. 17, 1862, when, after repeated repulses, the Federals compelled the Confederates to retreat. Out of 100,000 men engaged, 26,469 were left on the field—the Federal loss being 12,469, and that of the Confederates 14,000; and that, remember, was before the era of breechloaders. At Gettysburg the combined losses were 43,000; but the number of men engaged was nearly double, and the proportion, therefore, was not quite so great as at Antietam.

Take, again, Leipzig and Waterloo, and contrast them with Sadowa and Sedan. At Leipzig the French lost 60,000 men out of 160,000, and the Allies 42,000 out of 288,000—102,000 out of a total of 348,000—more than double the ratio of Sadowa. Then at Waterloo the losses of the Allies amounted to 22,976 out of 83,000, and those of the French to upward of 30,000 out of 73,000—in other words, one man out of every three that fought that day was either killed or wounded. Now, at Sedan, under the awful crushing fire of the German guns, the French lost 30,000 out of 150,000 before they surrendered—a far smaller proportion than at Waterloo; while the Germans stated their losses at 3,022 killed and 5,909 wounded, out of the 250,000 brought into action.

These facts and figures seem to us to prove conclusively that war is no longer so murderous as it was. The alteration in tactics and in the formation of troops attacking has counteracted the superior precision and range of modern firearms. The shell, though its moral effect is greater, is not so destructive as the round shot, grape and canister of the old days playing upon troops advancing in line or column. The magazine rifle, inculcating superior in accuracy and penetrating power to the old Brown Bess, is not so deadly in its effect; for when it fails to kill outright, the wounds it inflicts with its tiny projectile are not nearly so ugly and crippling as

those of the old spherical bullet, which smashed, where the other glances off.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. S.—The 4th District of Missouri for the U. S. Naval Academy is now vacant.

C. De F. C. asks—Where can I get a book giving substance tables for use of a commissary? In Part I, Regulations State of New York, published in bound form by the Argus Company, Albany, N. Y.

A. E. B.—The information published as to the decision of the Judge Advocate General in regard to the appointment of enlisted candidates for commissions is perfectly correct. When there are no Additional 2d Lieutenants on the list the appointment of the enlisted candidates who have passed goes right on up to July 1.

A. B. K. writes—I enclose you herewith two diagrams of the position of feet at load. The interpretations of the tactics say the feet are nearly parallel, and the tactics say the toes are turned slightly inward. Which illustration is nearest correct? In regard to Charge Bayonet, the tactics say: "Half face to the right, carrying the heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left, turning the toes of both feet slightly inward." As to Load, the tactics say: "Each rear rank man steps off obliquely . . . the front rank men half face to the right; both ranks then carry the right heel," etc. According to this in the Load each front rank man half faces to the right and then lifts his foot and places it in position, while in the Charge Bayonet both ranks lift the right foot and place in position, at the same time making half right face with the left foot alone, or more than half right face, turning the toes of each foot inward, bringing feet parallel or nearly so. Is this right? Answer—The amendments of the U. S. Army drill regulations in the position of load, place the feet "nearly at right angles." The same amendments, in defining charge bayonets, simply direct the half face and carrying the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel. As no particular position of the feet is indicated, they would therefore maintain the same natural position as when at the attention.

C. A. S. asks—Par. 525. 1. To (so many) paces, extend (or close), 2. March. Normal interval is 2 paces. Command is: 1. To 5 paces extend, 2. March. Do the skirmishers extend to 5 paces, viz., 3 paces more, or, to 5 paces more, making interval of 7 paces? Again. Separated by 5 paces interval the command is: 1. To 2 paces close, 2. March. Do they close to 2 paces interval or close only 2 paces, leaving 3 paces interval at completion of movement? Do the rules governing par. 525 also control par. 565? Answer—The order is extend or close to the designated paces. This indicates the interval between skirmishers, and the distance should be the number of paces stated in the order. Par. 565 D. R., is construed on the same principle.

B. J. D. S. asks—A battalion in line, to be put in column of fours and marched to the front. What command should the Major give? Is it not proper to give command "Battalion! Right, forward, fours right! March!"? Answer—The School of Battalion does not provide for such command. "Fours right. March. Column left, March," would be correct, or "Fours right, first company, right forward, fours right."

A. D. M. asks—Par. 572. The chief of platoon commands, "1. Fire by squad. 2. Two volleys. 3. At (such an object). 4. At (so many) yards. 5. Commence firing." The chief of section repeats these commands. (1) Is it necessary that each corporal, in giving his commands, should particularly designate his squad, as, for example, "Right squad of first section," or "Center squad of first section," etc.? (2) If this is necessary, then just where in the corporal's series of commands should this designation be placed? (3) Can the captain's commands in firing by company, the battalion in close order (Par. 267), be taken as a model for the corporal's commands in firing by squad, the platoon in extended order, substituting squad for company? Answer—The corporal particularly designates his squad and his preparatory orders to his squad should immediately precede the command, "Commence firing" from his chief of section. The sequence would be as follows: After the 4th command from the section chief, the squad leader would command "Fire by squad at (designated object) at — yards." Then after the command "Commence firing" from the chief of section, "Right squad, first section, ready," etc.

H. S. K.—The next vacancy for appointment to the Naval Academy from the 14th District of New York will occur in 1901.

H. M. L.—What official position is held by B. F. Stevens, London? How does he distribute mail to U. S. vessels in E. S.? Does the U. S. pay postage from London to destination? Answer—B. F. Stevens is one of the best known booksellers and bibliophiles in Europe. His agency for the transmission of naval officers' mail is only a side issue. A five-cent stamp carries a letter to any point in the Postal Union. Letters are forwarded to destination without extra postage.

ENQUIRER asks—When the next examination for the position of Acting Hospital Steward will take place, and have all the eligibles for that position of the last class been appointed, and if so, do any vacancies for A. H. S. exist at present? Answer—An examination will be held in the autumn when vacancies are expected, but not assured.

C. A. asks—1. In the first sentence of par. 80, U. S. Cavalry Drill Regulations, is not the word "carry" placed there by mistake, as there is no "carry" in the new manual? 2. In par. 151, explaining the turning movement, why is it prescribed to make about a third face to the right, whereas when turning and halting the line of direction each man must march requires exactly a half face to the right and if turning and marching it requires much more than a half face? 3. What is the pronunciation of "reveille" as used by Army officers? 4. What is the pronunciation of "carbine" as used by Army officers? Answers—1. Yes. 2. The revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations by Gen. Ruger has not been published, but it is presumed that the third face was put in to assimilate to the infantry drill. Theoretically, in double rank when the men half face, the rifles of the front rank men might interfere with the rear rank men; hence the third face to do away with that criticism. Practically, they got there just the same. 3. Pronounced as if spelled revelle, accent on last syllable, with long e sound; secondary accent on first syllable. 4. Usually as if spelled car-bean, accent on first syllable.

ABSENT.—An enlisted man serving in the U. S. Navy got a pass for 24 hours. He did not return to the naval station until 11 days had expired. His ship had left for another port; was told he would have to make his way to the new station of his ship as best he could. He did not have the means to do so. He shipped on a merchant vessel, and has now been absent a year and four months. Can he now be restored to duty without penalty in the U. S. Navy, or be re-enlisted. Answer—He is practically a deserter at large, and no terms can be made with him until he surrenders at some naval station. He can then state his case, and if it has miti-

gating circumstances he might be restored to duty without trial.

R. E. B.—Circular of May 1, 1896, issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, prescribes as follows: Vacancies in the Signal Corps are usually filled by transfer of non-commissioned officers of the line, after an examination by an officer of the Army. Exceptions may be made in favor of applicants from civil life having special knowledge of balloons, electrical devices, etc. The term of enlistment is three years. Men transferred are expected to complete their full term of enlistment in the Signal Corps. As a rule the applicant must be single, not more than twenty-five years of age (but enlisted men who are good telegraph operators, and civilians having special qualifications, may be received up to thirty-five years and thirty years respectively). A certificate definitely covering the following points will be required from the officer of the Army under whom the applicant is serving. 1. Character; such as would be given on the applicant's discharge. 2. Habits; especially as to sobriety. 3. Mental capacity with reference to applicant's ability to successfully take the theoretical course of instruction given to sergeants of the Signal Corps, which embraces electricity, telephony, and photography. 4. Technical attainments; which must show that the applicant is a good flag and heliograph signaller and competent to send and receive twelve words per minute in the adopted code over a telegraph line. The certificate of the post surgeon will be required showing the applicant's physical fitness, especially as to robustness, hearing and vision. All the above being satisfactory to the Chief Signal Officer, the following examination, by the signal officer at the post where the applicant is serving, if practicable, will be required:

Solve five examples in vulgar fractions and five in decimal fractions, involving the four fundamental rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Write from dictation and define twenty-five selected English words in ordinary use. Write a descriptive article of not less than two hundred words, which should demonstrate writer's ability to clearly express his thoughts. Being acceptable, the applicant's name will be placed upon a list from which selections will be made as vacancies occur.

M. V.—An enlisted man on the retired list cannot be restored to the active list except, of course, by special act of Congress. The order you refer to deprecates the promotion of enlisted men just previous to retirement.

J. W. B.—Great Britain has the most powerful fleet in the world by long odds. In armored ships Great Britain has 86, France 61, Russia 39, United States 33, Germany 31, Italy 25, Austria-Hungary 15, Spain 11. The heavy guns on the above are represented as follows: Great Britain 745, France 404, Russia 382, Italy 170, United States 168, Austria-Hungary 116, Germany 92, Spain 154. Of unarmored cruisers, not counting dispatch vessels, gunboats and torpedo boats, Great Britain has 126, France 66, United States 33, Germany 32, Russia 24, Italy 23, Spain 63, Austria-Hungary 14. Great Britain and France have each 250 torpedo boats, while the United States have built and building 27.

A. K. H.—Enlisting under an assumed name is not an offense liable to be tried by court-martial. You can get your present name changed to your proper name without losing your former service under the assumed name. Consult your company commander as to the manner of making application, affidavit, etc.

H. C. K.—Ask your company commander to show you article 5, Army Regulations, 1895, on the subject of promotion from the ranks, and General Orders 79, A. G. O., of 1892. Having digested these, then proceed to study and work along the lines indicated.

FATIGUE.—Your questions are too vague. Generally a man can enlist at any post for the regiment he desires, provided, of course, that there is a vacancy in it for him, and that he is in all respects qualified.

A Russian officer who has returned from Abyssinia writes to the "Invalide Russe," describing the experience of his detachment with a small bore Russian carbine chiefly used for sporting purposes. The caliber was 7.5 millimetres. It was found that by making cross-cuts on the surface of the projectile both the precision and the deadly effect of the weapon were greatly increased. The wounds caused by the bullets thus prepared are described as "frightful"; and, where resistance had been met with, they looked as if they had been made by a heavy instrument which produced both an incision and a large contusion.

The occupants of a building on the Boulevard Montparnasse are in a state of alarm over a relic of the Commune in the shape of an unexploded shell which has been found in the wall of their building, which is undergoing repairs. The landlord reported the affair to the Prefecture of Police, and M. Lépine, on his side, politely requested the officer in command of the artillery of the Paris garrison to send a few soldiers down to extract and take possession of the shell. No one who was in the secret had the slightest suspicion that a very thorny question had thus been raised. Soon, however, it became evident that the matter was not to be settled in this free-and-easy manner. The officer referred to quietly replied that his men were not journeymen masons, and therefore could not extract the shell from its hiding place, and when the Artillery Department at the War Office was appealed to no answer was vouchsafed. To make things worse, the workmen who were engaged on the repairs have deserted their scaffolding, and have given the structure a wide berth, as they are unwilling to run the risk of being blown to pieces, while the lodgers, panic-stricken at the idea that an explosion may occur at any moment, converting the house into a pile of ruins, have informed the distracted landlord of their determination to leave at once if full and complete satisfaction be not accorded to them.

A report of the hydrographer of the British Admiralty has just been published. It contains the somewhat alarming news that we are traveling just a little too quick, for the requirements of steam navigation increase far more rapidly than the advance of sea surveying. Every year newly discovered rocks are reported and the number shows no sign of diminishing. Last year 209 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were reported. Twenty-one of these secret dangers to sea travel were discovered for the first time by vessels striking on them. It is of some interest to observe that a new survey has been made of the Goodwin Sands, and very considerable alterations in the bed of the sands have taken place since the last examination ten years ago.

The English Army School of Cookery has been established about thirty-five years. In 1863, at the Food Exhibition, the school was awarded a silver medal. In the year following came another silver medal and a diploma of merit, followed in 1895 by a gold medal and diploma. Last year another gold medal was obtained, as well as the diploma of honor.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The 15th season at the State camp of instruction, near Peekskill, N. Y., began on Saturday afternoon, June 19. The 7th Regiment, New York, Col. Daniel Appleton commanding, being allotted the first tour of duty, left its armory at noon. The march to the Grand Central Depot was without special incident, as was also the trip to Roa Hook, the State camp station. It was 12:35 when the field and staff officers and the first battalion, under command of Maj. John C. Abrams, boarded the special train and ten minutes later the first section pulled out of the depot. The second section containing the second battalion, under Maj. Conover, was only five minutes behind. The first section reached Roa Hook at 2:13 and the second at 2:21. The two battalions left the cars in less than two minutes each and within four minutes after the arrival of the second the regiment was formed and on the march up the road to the camp grounds. The regiment was due on the grounds at 3 o'clock, but with commendable promptness reached the top of the hill seventeen minutes ahead of time. Maj. Horatio P. Staupole, of the 10th Battalion, Albany, the Post Adjutant, formally received the regiment. The regimental line was handsomely formed on the parade. A detail from the 3d Battery, Brooklyn, fired the customary salute of twenty-one guns. The national and State flags were raised while the regiment presented arms and the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." This ended the ceremonies and the camp was officially open.

After the regiment had been dismissed on the parade ground, Col. Appleton formally reported his arrival to Adj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, the Post Commandant, while his officers and enlisted men got immediately to work and put the canvas dwellings to which they were assigned in shape for their week's stay.

Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, the Regimental Quartermaster, with a number of assistants, preceded the regiment to camp by several hours and had all the necessary tent supplies drawn ready for distribution long before they were required, so that there was absolutely no time lost.

At 4:45 those detached for sentry duty were ready for their first guard mount, a ceremony performed by the 7th in camp twice a day in order that all line officers and enlisted men may have an opportunity for practice in this important part of a soldier's training.

The daily routine of camp life remains pretty much the same, nor is there any change in the plan of the camp, excepting in the arrangements of the quarters assigned to the battery detail, which have been shifted a little since last year. Drum Major John Smith is superintendent of the camp this year.

Messrs. Duncan and Odell, of Newburgh, again have the contract for feeding the troops and a new ice house has been built just east of the restaurant with a capacity of about 600 tons. The subsistence thus far has been very satisfactory, both with regard to quality and quantity.

Quartermaster Schuyler has found fault with many of the articles issued to the regiment, such as tin cups and basins, wooden pails, camp stools, etc., which he says should be condemned. The furniture, he says, when given him, looked as though it has been out all winter; the pail handles are eaten up by rust, and the pails themselves fall to pieces when used. The camp stools and many of the cots also, he says, are weak, while many of the tents could not be sold at any price under the hammer. This matter has been made the subject of a special report to General Headquarters.

The officers on duty this year at Post Headquarters are Maj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Adj. Gen. Post Commander; Brig. Gen. Benj. F. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. M. O. Ferry, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Healey, Paymaster General; Col. Jos. G. Story, Post Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. A. N. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Chas. Sprague, Assistant Paymaster General; Maj. Horatio P. Staupole, 10th Battalion, Post Adjutant; Maj. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., Guard Instructor; Maj. F. E. Ward, 74th Regt., and Capt. H. C. Lyon, 74th Regt., Drill Inspectors; Lieut. Roy Robinson, 74th Regt., Assistant Guard Instructor, and three Army officers, who are detailed by the War Department, viz.: Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., and Capt. Edward E. Harding, 7th Inf. Bttn. Adj. Henry S. Clark, of the 12th Regiment, was also in camp on special duty.

Detectives Valley and O'Connell, of the New York headquarters bureau, are in camp as usual.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast has decided to follow the course of the late General Porter in being absent from the camp the best part of the week in order to give regimental commanders an opportunity to exercise their functions as Post Commanders, an innovation that will be appreciated. While the General was not a member of the guard during the previous two years of camp, he has undoubtedly had sufficient evidence of the last administration during that time to profit by it, and has already indicated that he will. The total strength of the 7th on duty at the end of the first 24 hours was 901 officers and men, a percentage of 85.72. A review of the work of the regiment will appear another week.

12th NEW YORK.—COL. McC. BUTT.

The 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will proceed to the State camp to relieve the 7th June 26, the assembly being ordered at the armory at 11:45 A. M. in fatigue uniform. The detail for guard is: Officer of the day, Capt. Charles J. Seiter; officers of the guard, 1st Lieut. S. S. Stebbins and 2d Lieut. T. C. Buck; three Sergeants, five Corporals, forty-nine Privates. Assembly for guard mounting at 11:15 o'clock A. M. Friends of the regiment and others who desire to visit the regiment, and see the camp, will have an exceptional opportunity to do so. Co. G, Capt. Dyer, with customary energy and in order to be up to the times, and possibly ahead of all competitors, will run an excursion to State camp at Peekskill, Wednesday, June 30, and not only provide their visitors with one of the most capacious boats afloat but have added to this, in order to obviate the monotony of an all-day sail an excellent vaudeville performance which is to be supplied by Hurtig & Seamon, theatrical agents, who have engaged the following well-known vaudeville stars to appear on Co. G's boat: Irene Marvin, queen of popular songs; Mabel Russell, the charming comedienne; Golden Gate Comedy Four, negro songs, buck and wing dancing; Little Freemont, character songs; Paul McDonald, monologue artist; John Walsh, Irish comedian; Russell and Franklin, musical artists. Excursionists will be entertained at State camp with baseball, basket ball, and a full-dress parade of the regiment. The energetic committee in charge of this affair are: Capt. George R. Dyer, treasurer; Pvt. W. C. Irwin, financial secretary; Corp. H. G. Devroe, chairman; Pvt. W. L. Scanlan, re-

cording secretary; Pvt. M. Chalmers, secretary; Corp. James F. Tracey, floor manager. The steamer will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 9:30 A. M., and West 129th street at 10:30 A. M.

Then Co. D, Capt. Barnard, will give an excursion to the State camp, Thursday, July 1, 1897, on the Titchester, Co. C, Capt. Seiter, will give an exhibition drill at 4 o'clock P. M., on the above date. Excursion ticket, 50 cents. Excursion bicycle ticket, 25 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The camp at Neshaminy, Pa., which will be occupied by the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard from July 10 to 17, is on the New York division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, exactly opposite Janney station. The ground is high and rolling, of such a character that even if heavy rains are experienced it will not cut up or become muddy. The entire site is in sod and is bordered on two sides with woodlands. The camp will be named after Maj. Gen. David Bell Birney, who served with much distinction in the civil war. The Governor will visit the camp July 14. The 2d Brigade, comprising the 5th, 10th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Infantry, Battery B and the Sheridan troop will encamp at Conneaut Lake from July 17 to July 24. Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley will be in command. Governor Hastings and staff and Maj. Gen. Snowden, commanding the division, and staff, will visit the camp for the purpose of making the annual inspection. The camp is situated on the west side and within a very short distance of the lake, which is three miles long and one mile wide. It is close to the railroad also, and only about half a mile from the Exposition Hotel. A number of steam launches make trips all day long up and down the lake, and there is much enjoyment to be had fishing, as the lake is well stocked with fish.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, under date of June 15, publishes the report of Col. Miner, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, which has been approved, of the findings of the board of officers appointed to investigate alleged fraudulent scores in rifle shooting. Among other things the report says: "Some very slight irregularities" were found in the 2d Brigade, and Maj. F. K. Patterson, who conducted the investigation there, recommends that the decorations be issued. Maj. W. C. Clarke, for the 3d Brigade, reported no irregularities in some of the companies, but referring to Co. F, 4th Infantry, says:

"While the company has violated almost every rule, and I cannot recommend that decorations be issued to them, there are extenuating circumstances which lead me to make a recommendation which would prevent the men from losing their continuous qualifications and permit their obtaining their ten-year gold medals in due time."

"It would be a hardship to cause the men, who were not themselves at fault, to lose their continuous qualifications and I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that, while no decorations be issued for 1896, so far as this company is concerned, the season of 1896 shall be regarded as never having existed, and qualifications in 1895 and 1897 shall be regarded as continuous, and the man who would have been entitled to a decoration in 1896 shall be issued in 1897 a decoration for the same number of years he claimed in 1896, provided he qualifies under the rules."

Capt. T. H. C. Todd examined the scores of the Gray Invincibles, and reported that the rules are violated in the extreme, and no decorations will be issued. Col. Miner, in concluding his report, says: "The officers who conducted these investigations are highly commended for the painstaking and thorough manner in which they have done their work, which will undoubtedly result in considerable benefit to the National Guard."

MICHIGAN.

Q. M. Gen. White, of Michigan, announces under date of June 21, that his department will put in readiness the camp at Island Lake. A detail consisting of a non-commissioned officer, two privates, two cooks and four waiters for each company, will be permitted to enter the camp Monday morning, Aug. 9, for the purpose of preparing the companies' quarters. A responsible grocer, butcher and milk dealer will occupy the store house and first-class goods will be furnished at reasonable prices. The old fatigue cap will be replaced by the pattern now in use by the U. S. A., new and expensive crossed rifles, letters and figures will be issued, and will be attached to the cap in such a manner as to prevent their removal. Drab woven cartridge belts will be supplied to all companies.

WISCONSIN.

The annual inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard will begin on or about July 26, 1897, and will be conducted by 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav., U. S. A.

Not less than three nor more than eight days' notice of their date of inspection will be furnished commanding officers of companies. Troop A and Battery A will be inspected at their home stations. Their inspections will be mounted. The regimental bands will be inspected in camp. Their inspections will include condition of instruments and equipments and drill. All companies at their inspections will be paraded in heavy marching order. Guard duty will be included under the head of "Drill" and will consist of such duties as the Assistant Inspector General shall require. Extended order drill will be confined to the squad and section only. The efficiency of non-commissioned officers will be included under the head of "Efficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers." The condition of State property and any shortage therein will be considered in the score of the company and the value of all State property missing will be charged therefor. Seventy per cent. will be the minimum limit allowed on the score card, and in order to avoid a report of deficient at least fifty points must be scored under the head of "drill and Guard Duty."

Adj. Gen. Boardman, in recent General Orders, thus compliments an energetic and popular officer of the Army on duty with the National Guard of the State:

"The time for which 1st Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., U. S. A., was detailed to inspect the Wisconsin National Guard having expired he has been relieved from duty. For four years Lieut. Buck has conducted the annual inspections. During all that time he has performed his duty in the most soldierly, efficient and satisfactory manner. He has been prompt and thorough in his work, just in his criticisms and markings, and dignified and manly in his intercourse with the Guard. By his careful attention to details, his untiring efforts to raise the standard of instruction and discipline in each command, and by his good judgment as to methods, he has brought about a steady improvement from year to year and now retires from the duties of Assistant In-

spector General with the respect and regard of the entire Guard."

NEW JERSEY.

The new armory of the 6th Regiment of New Jersey of Camden, Col. Wm. H. Cooper, was formally turned over to the State and in turn transferred to the custody of the 6th Regiment. Of the State Military Board there were present: Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Division Commander, Brig. Gen. Peter F. Wanser, Commander of the 1st Brigade, and Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker.

1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie of Co. B, 4th Regt., of Jersey City, will assume command of Co. G until an officer is elected and commissioned.

Gatling Gun Co. B of Camden has asked permission to go to the camp of the 1st Brigade at Sea Girt next month on bicycles as a company and visit Gatling Gun Co. A of Orange, which will be in camp with the 2d Regiment of Paterson, from July 24 to July 31. Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., is instructing the companies of the 1st Regiment in military courtesy and guard duty. Lieut. Rowell takes two companies on the floor at a time and alternates using first one then the other as the old and new guard, thus giving each officer and enlisted man a chance for instruction in the different positions. A canvass of the companies of the 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments shows that 90 per cent. of the men intend going to camp. The enthusiasm is more marked than for several years past. Officers of the 6th Regiment are indignant over the action taken by the Methodist Preachers' Association of the New Jersey Conference, June 15, when they denounced the proposed opening of the new armory building on Sunday, July 4, for public inspection. If the ministers had made any inquiry into the matter they would have been correctly advised. The idea of holding a religious service on July 4 was suggested by the chaplain of the regiment, and his request was granted. The services will not be formal dedicatory exercises.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The charges against members of the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, of disorderly and unsoldierly conduct, while going to and returning from the ceremonies at Philadelphia incident to the dedication of the Washington monument, are being investigated, and on June 18 Detective W. E. Robinson, of a Pittsburg agency, with J. M. Mara, a stenographer, of Pittsburg, was in Cumberland, Md., taking the testimony of officers and citizens who witnessed the alleged riotous conduct.

It was testified that when the special train stopped at the Cumberland station on the eastbound trip the men rushed out of the cars in a great mass and swept down on the café of the Cumberland house, tearing the doors from the hinges. They crowded the small room and made way with a lot of cups, but the proprietor says nearly all paid for the liquors they consumed. They laid siege to the dining room of the Queen City Hotel, and when Proprietor Hobbs stationed himself at the door to collect the money as the men filed out, a number, with their arms laden with pies, lunches and beer bottles, escaped by jumping through the windows. Several lunch rooms in the same section were also raided. One soldier hugged a woman who happened to be passing and, holding her tightly in one arm, smashed a whole pie over her face.

The regiment passed through Cumberland on the return trip Sunday afternoon. A number of citizens were standing on the platform at the Queen City Hotel when the train stopped. They were astounded, they said, at the utter disregard of the Maryland Sunday law shown by the soldiers. The men raided all the restaurants and saloons in the neighborhood and came out carrying bottles of beer, which they drank on the platform in the most boisterous and conspicuous manner. The impression among the bystanders was that the beer had been taken forcibly and had not been paid for. One small concern lost \$25 in cigars and edibles. The conduct of the men was considered as insulting to the law-abiding Sunday observing people. Officers of the regiment have denied the allegations.

The investigation now being made, it is understood, is at the expense of private individuals and not of the State.

It is hoped no efforts will be spared to punish severely any men found guilty of disgracing their uniform as charged.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is ordered to assemble his command, with the exception of naval battalion, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 16, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' camp duty. This tour of duty will be ordered in working uniform. The full-dress uniform to be left at home station. The routine must include instruction in outpost duty, and reconnaissance in force. No ammunition will be used in these drills. The Commissary General will make contracts with responsible caterers, under bonds, to furnish a proper bill of fare. A careful inspection will be made each day of the food before it is cooked. Caterers will be held strictly to their contracts. The Brigade Commissary will report to, and act with, the Commissary General, in inspecting the food furnished. This tour of duty for the Brigade Signal Corps will include, for at least two days, the maintenance of Signal Stations on Fishers Island, and such other points on the "line of defence" of the coast of this State as may suggest themselves to the Brigadier General commanding.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire National Guard went into camp at Concord during the week beginning June 14, the entire brigade under Gen. Lane being on duty. There were some 1,185 officers and men on duty, divided as follows:

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
1st Regiment	32	324
2d Regiment	34	328
3d Regiment	29	273
Troop A, Cavalry	3	61
1st Light Battery	4	69
Signal Corps	5
Hospital Corps	9

Part of the instruction consisted of picket duty in addition to other routine work, and was enthusiastically performed with excellent results. Governor Ramsdell and staff, accompanied also by his family were present in camp. Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th U. S. Cav., attached to the staff of the Governor, was also present in camp and rendered valuable assistance in the instruction.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Signal Corps of the Maine National Guard have voted that the members do their own cooking during the next camp, two members to be detailed each day during camp.

Col. George A. Philbrook, 2d Maine Infantry, has appointed Lieut. Frank B. Cummings of Co. G, Bangor, Acting Adjutant of the regiment, vice Appleton H. Plaisted, resigned.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, has announced the disbandment of the 26th Separate Company of Elmira, Capt. Robert P. Bush, and the 5th Battery of Syracuse, Capt. A. D. Hayes. This action was recommended by former Insp. Gen. McLewee, and his recommendation was indorsed by Insp. Gen. Hoffman, on account of the poor condition of the organizations.

In an attempt to quell a brawl by Italian laborers, at South Framingham, Mass., June 20, during which a citizen helping a policeman was clubbed with a beer bottle, and his skull fractured, the police sounded the militia alarm on the bells and steam whistles. The militiamen accompanied the police force to "Dogs' Nest," as the Italian colony is known, where a house-to-house canvass was made. Three men were then arrested.

The summer camp of the Oregon National Guard at Hood River has been named Camp Jackson, in honor of Maj. James Jackson, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been on duty with the Oregon Guard since May, 1892.

These officers of the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y., have passed the brigade examining board: 2d Lieut. P. S. Pilot, 12th Regt.; Commy. Fred C. Thomas, 12th Regt.; 1st Lieut. S. Anable, 8th Regt., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Robertson, 71st Regt.

The 10th Battalion of Albany, N. Y., Lieut. Col. Fitch, will be in camp with the 12th Regiment from June 26 to July 3.

During this season's encampment of the National Guard, State of New York, round trip tickets from New York to Peekskill and return, limited to three days, including the date of sale, will be sold at \$1.25 for the round trip, by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Trains leave New York on week days, morning, at 6:30, 8:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30; afternoon, 12:15, 1:50, 2:05, 3:45, 4:30, 4:55, 5:25, 6:25, 7:00, 7:30, 9:15, 9:30. Returning, leave Peekskill, morning, at 6:03, 7:00, 7:22, 8:13, 8:35, 9:52, 11:50; evening, 2:10, 3:05, 5:04, 5:47, 8:01, 10:15. For those who dislike the row from Peekskill to the landing on Annsville Creek, the railroad company runs trains to and from Roa Hook, the camp from there being some ten minutes' walk over a picturesque road. Trains for Roa Hook leave New York, week days, at 11:30 A. M., and 1:50, 2:05, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 and 9:35 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leave Roa Hook, week days, at 5:40 and 7:53 P. M., and Sundays at 9:45 A. M., and 4:57 and 7:53 P. M.

Squadron A of New York, Maj. Roe, at its annual inspection and muster at Van Cortlandt Park, a short time since, made a very fine showing in its mounted drill and review. As near as can be ascertained, after failure to get any official figures, there were 232 officers and men present out of 240 on the roll, the figures in detail being about as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg. Present.	Agg. Absent.
F. S. & N. C.	17	0	17	4
Hospital Corps	6	2	4	17
Troop 1	73	2	71	71
Troop 2	71	0	71	71
Troop 3	73	4	69	69
	240	8	232	232

Last year the aggregate figures were 163 present and 4 absent, the command then having only two troops.

Col. Greene, 71st New York, directs the regiment to parade in fatigue uniform, campaign hats, leggings, Mörriam packs, overcoats and ponchos rolled thereon, and one day's rations, and proceed to the Camp of Instruction near Peekskill for a tour of duty, on Saturday, July

3, 1897. First call at 12.10 o'clock p. m., and assembly at 12.15 o'clock p. m. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the Day, Capt. Whittle; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. Rockwell and Lichtenstein; three Sergeants, five Corporals and forty-nine privates. Assembly for guard mounting will be sounded at 11.45 o'clock a. m.

Corp. Bernard J. Cummings, of Co. G., 60th, N. G. N. Y., has been elected a 2d Lieutenant.

Capt. William W. Williamson, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, and Capt. Russell Hoag, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 23d Regiment, New York, have arranged the details for a match between teams of twelve men from the 23d Regiment and the Georgia National Guard. The match will be shot on Thanksgiving Day at Savannah, Ga., and will be under the same conditions as the New York State Match. The Savannah Military Rifle Range Association has offered a trophy to be shot for. The 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will also be invited to enter a team.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militias was held at Boston on the U. S. S. Minnesota on June 17 and 18. Comdr. I. E. Emerson, of Maryland, president of the organization in the chair. Aside from the officers of the Massachusetts brigade of Naval Militia there were present the following delegates: From New York, Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee, Comdr. J. W. Miller, Jr., Lieut. E. W. Wallbridge, Lieut. W. de W. Dimock; Maryland, Comdr. Isaac E. Emerson, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin Geer, Paymr. William V. Wilson, Jr., Lieut. L. F. Smith, Lieut. Charles L. Birmingham, Lieut. Philip G. Ward; Connecticut, Comdr. Edward G. Buckland, Lieut. Samuel F. Punderson, Lieut. F. Middlebrook; Georgia, Lieut. Frank D. Aiken, Lieut. James S. Wright; Pennsylvania, Lieut. W. B. Ewing and Lieut. E. Clinton White; Illinois, Lieut. Comdr. Daggett and Lieut. H. A. Allen; Rhode Island, Lieut. Comdr. McCarthy Little; New Jersey, Capt. Jaques.

Capt. J. W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, made an address of welcome. Secretary of the Navy Long, who was accompanied by Comdr. Howison, U. S. N., was present at the meeting a part of the time, and in the course of a short address expressed his gratification at being present, and he assured the members that they had his cordial co-operation. He said that there was no question about their usefulness, and that the naval militia of the United States had a warm friend in the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was much interested in their work.

President Emerson in his address went on to show the work of the naval militia during the past year and the interest taken by past and present administrations of the government in its work. He further said: "I am glad to state that the new Assistant Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt, has assured me personally that he is in thorough accord and sympathy with the naval militia, and judging from his past record in public affairs, we have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the President's wise selection in filling the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

President Emerson spoke of receiving a letter from the president of the Naval War College showing the possibilities of the naval militia, and said: "I think the department has paid some of our organizations quite a compliment in defining this work on such lines." He gave the total membership of the naval brigade in the United States as 3,195. He suggested that the torpedo question should be studied and that this convention should urge Congress to build enough torpedo boats to enable it to place one in each port where there is a naval battalion, and two in such ports as have a greater force.

Ex-Comdr. Miller of New York read an interesting paper on the requirements of the naval militia which was discussed thoroughly by officers present and nearly all the recommendations indorsed.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., who was among the officers present, spoke of the usefulness of the naval militia, and also stated the War College would arrange plans for their benefit very shortly. An enjoyable reception was tendered the visiting officers on the Minnesota on the evening of June 17 by the Massachusetts officers. At the June 18 session Capt. Weeks of Massachusetts presented a draft for a civic organization of the naval brigades. Lieut. W. N. Sweet, for the committee on uniform, reported in favor of having the commanding officers of the naval militia in the organization a committee to formulate a bill of dress, and to be responsible for the use of the uniform in their respective bodies. The recommendation was adopted. Comdr. Buckland of Connecticut reported, for the committee on organization, a recommendation that the naval militia of a State should be represented on the staff of the Governor of that State by an officer of the rank of Captain.

Lieut. Doggett of Illinois urged that all Army terms be dropped, and only naval terms be used in orders and correspondence.

A recommendation of Comdr. Miller of New York that no organization be required to perform duty on a man-of-war during the first year of its enlistment was adopted. It was agreed the U. S. Navy Department be requested to furnish the naval militia a signal code. The invitation of Lieut. Ewing of Pennsylvania that the association meet next year on board the U. S. S. St. Louis at Philadelphia was unanimously accepted, and the month of May selected as the time. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Comdr. J. W. Miller, of New York; secretary, Lieut. C. S. Bermingham, of Maryland, and treasurer, Lieut. W. C. Allen, of Illinois. The Massachusetts Naval Brigade received a vote of thanks from the convention for its entertainment, which was on the most liberal scale.

Comdr. Isaac E. Emerson, of the Maryland Naval Militia, has been presented with a handsome gold-mounted sword by the officers and men of the battalion. The presentation was made aboard the Dale by Dr. Edwin Geer, Lieut. Comdr. and executive officer. The blade of the sword is handsomely chased, and the scabbard is heavily gold mounted. The hilt is surmounted by a gold eagle. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to Isaac E. Emerson, Commander First Naval Battalion, M. N. G., by his officers and men, as a token of their esteem, June 16, 1897."

The recent aquatic field day of the 2d Division of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, commanded by Lieut. Dimock, was attended with every success. There was a full attendance, the weather fine, the sports exciting and well contested, while the "bake" with the best clams obtainable from Rhode Island was perfection. The 12-oared cutter race for the officers' cup, between the four crews of the division, was rowed, the distance being three-quarters of a mile, and was won by the fourth crew, cockswain by Torpedolst Raynor, the members of the crew being Cockswain Spooner, Fourth-Class Petty Officer Genow, Seamen Stebbins, Weed, Coolidge, Payne, Jeroloman, Dusenberry, Sever, Kellogg, Rogers and Lawrence. The first crew was second in the race. The swimming match for the cup presented by Lieut. E. C. Weeks was won by Q. M. Andrews after a beautiful race. The "Greene Cup" for sailing cutters, was won by the third crew, sailed by Petty Officer Hayward, the fourth crew being second. Chief Boatswain's Mate Maguire has been transferred at his own request from the staff back to the 2d Division. Cockswains Walker and Spooner have passed the examining board.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York will assemble for muster and inspection by its commanding officer on Tuesday evening, June 29.

The clerical force at the several Department Headquarters are preparing to heave a gigantic sigh of relief that on Aug. 1 next "General Orders No. 80, A. G. O., 1890," will have entirely disappeared from the scene of military operations.

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The Misses Grinne 1, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October 1st for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address, 8 East 47th St., New York City.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., June 15, 1897.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Riprap Stone; Broken Stone; Sand; Pebbles; and American Natural Cement will be received here until 12 M., July 6, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1425 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1897. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Government wharf, near Delaware City, Del., cement, broken stone, sand, and cut stone, will be received here until 11 A. M., July 12, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., June 21, 1897. Sealed proposals for dredging in Ocoquan, Aquia, Nomin and Lower Machodoc Creeks, Va., will be received here until 12 M., July 20, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lieut.-Col., Engrs.

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BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., June 3, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., a son.

CONANT.—At the Naval Academy, June 18, 1897, to the wife of P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, U. S. N., a son.

McNAIR.—At the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art., a daughter.

WILSON.—At the Shoshone Indian Agency, Wyo., May 25, 1897, to the wife of Capt. R. H. Wilson, 8th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

COTTON-HADDOCK.—At the Brick Presbyterian Church Manse, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Miss Mary R. Haddock and Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art., U. S. A. No cards.

MEYER-THOMAS.—At Leavenworth, Kan., June 16, 1897, Lieut. Orin B. Meyer, 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Carrie A. Thomas.

NICHOLS-KELLER.—At Leavenworth, Kan., June 16, 1897, Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th U. S. Inf., to Miss Lena Keller.

PARDEE-WILCOXSON.—On Tuesday, June 22, in St. John's Church, North Adams, Mass., by the Rev. J. C. Tebbetts, Mary, daughter of Mr. F. A. Wilcoxson, to Lieut. William J. Pardee, U. S. A.

PHILLIPS-CHAPMAN.—At Green Bay, Wis., June 16, 1897, Lieut. Ervin Luis Phillips, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Jane Harris Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Henley W. Chapman, granddaughter of the late Col. William Chapman, U. S. A., and sister of Lieut. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th U. S. Inf.

DIED.

WICKHAM.—At Norwalk, Ohio, June 19, 1897, Lucy Bancroft Preston, wife of Hon. Frederick Wickham, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, and grandmother of Donald, Lucy and Katie Kellogg and Mrs. William T. Schenck.

WHITNEY.—At Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1897, George Henry Whitney, father of the wife of Lieut. John O. Nicholson, U. S. N.

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The Oriental position of squatting on the heels is used by British coolies, and there is a legend current in North Staffordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers—for authorities differ—early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers, the officer cried, "Stand at ease!" When his order had been explained, every man squatted on his heels like an Indian coolie.

Pullman's Palace Car Company have added the American Newspaper Annual, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, to the libraries on the "Pennsylvania Limited." "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company have made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the Ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers.

The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopedia of newspapers and periodicals.

Messrs. Jenkins Brothers, No. 71 John street, New York City, the proprietors of standard packing and valves, have issued their illustrated annual trade list and catalogue for the use of their patrons and the trade, to whom it will doubtless be of great use.

SUMMER TIME TABLE ON THE WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

The West Shore Railroad Summer Schedule will go into effect Sunday, June 27, 1897. There will be many important changes and additions. The through car service between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Jersey City and Catskill Mountains, Saratoga and Lake George, will be shown in the new schedule.

There will be many improvements in the new service, and the time of several through trains has been greatly reduced.

The popular Rip Van Winkle Flyer will leave New York as usual at 10:45 A. M., making a very fast run through to the Catskills without change of cars.

The Saturday Half-Holiday Express will leave New York at 1:00 p. m., and reaches the principal Catskill Mountain points in time for supper.

There has also been added a sleeping car, which will leave New York on the 3:15 a. m. train, reaching the Catskill Mountains in time for breakfast Sunday morning, the sleeper can be entered at 9:00 p. m. Saturday night.

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The following list of patents issued to June 22, 1897, is reported especially for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Glasecock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom copies may be had at 15 cents each: William E. Corey, Pittsburg, Pa., apparatus for treating armor plate, 584,672; George V. Fosberg, London, England, recoil operated firearm, 584,631; Paul Mauser, Oberndorf, Germany, recoil operated firearms, 584,470; Thomas J. Dolan, New York, N. Y., light for firearms, 584,629; John J. Murphy and D. J. Manning, Springfield, Mass., revolver, 584,698; William W. Tracy, Pittsfield, Mass., bullet lubricating device, 585,012; Edward Stodder, San Francisco, Cal., powder disintegrator and distributor 585,056; Nathaniel Roe, Patchogue, N. Y., propulsion device, 584,896.

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